

John Henry Davis.

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE UNWORKED MINE.

FROM the commencement of our labours until now, nothing has given us more heartfelt satisfaction than the prompt, general, and enthusiastic response given to our last week's invitation to dissenters, to furnish us with material out of which to form a correct judgment as to the propriety of convening a conference on the question of a separation of church and state. The number of letters we have received—the unanimity of opinion which their contents exhibit—the earnest tone of the writers—the wisdom characterising many of their suggestions—and the glimpses we have had, through these unobtrusive means, of wide ranges of opinion favourable to our object, hitherto overlooked, or hidden by intervening obstacles from public notice—serve to convince us that a large and sufficient portion of the nonconforming body are not only prepared, but eager to advance. We may now bid a final adieu to the system of petty warfare. The exclusively defensive policy has had its trial, and has failed. A universal feeling of distrust prevails in reference to the small-boned expedients of those who emphatically style themselves "practical men." Various signs, which cannot be misapprehended, betoken the breaking up of the long winter of apathy and inaction. The "thick-ribbed ice" cracks on every hand. The snow melts, and already the distinct outlines of the landscape which it overspread, begin to develop themselves. Down from the surrounding heights, innumerable rills of feeling gush and flow towards a common centre. The very air is balmy, and breathes hope of sunnier days. The god of light mounts higher in the heavens—and all things which have life within them are peeping forth to do him homage.

We are now thoroughly convinced of what we heretofore strongly surmised, that there exists in this country a rich and extensive unworked mine of anti-state-church opinion, which needs but courage, skill, and industry, to render eminently productive. The precious metal, whose very existence among us has been more than questioned, in this as in other cases, runs in veins, oftentimes deep below the surface. For years past has it gradually accumulated. Pranks of priestly intolerance, and proofs of priestly inconsistency, could not, in almost every parish, be exhibited, without gendering suspicions as to the soundness of that system which was observed to produce these uniformly revolting effects. Of late scarcely a newspaper has been issued which did not contain, concealed in the racy pulp of anecdotal information, the pips and stones of an ecclesiastical moral—and these, although often dropped on the gravelly soil of prejudice, or the barren rocks of ignorance, could not but, in many instances, fall into observing and reflecting minds; and there, quite out of the way of the world's notice, germinate and push themselves forth towards maturity. Church-rate contests too, like sudden gusts of wind, have whirled from off the stalk whereon they grew, the feathery seeds of truth, and have scattered them, in every direction, in the shape of pithy handbills and short pamphlets, over the face of the land. Ordination services and confessions of ministerial faith have not been altogether useless. Treatises of larger bulk, and of higher pretensions, have done their part. The intelligence of the country has thus, by various means, become imbued with right views on the subject of establishments. These might have lain inactive for a considerable time to come, had not recent events stirred them up from the depths into which they had subsided. Sir James Graham's ecclesiastical policy, in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, has served to quicken opinion into feeling—and that feeling will now, we confidently anticipate, run into the permanent form of united and effective organisation.

Of the real extent of this unworked mine no infallible judgment can be formed. At present we have no instruments wherewith to measure with nicety its dimensions. Some marks, however, may unquestionably be detected, from which a rough guess may be hazarded in regard to this matter. The altered tone of the "liberal" provincial press and of some weekly metropolitan organs—for the daily journals are, with a single exception, retained by fees too tempting for refusal to uphold the principle of church establishments—upon all questions affecting freedom of conscience, may be safely re-

garded as one test of the wide and increasing popularity of religious voluntarism. The petitions lately presented to parliament against the Factories bill—the outbursts which occurred, every here and there, even from politic methodism, of a feeling adverse to the insolence of the English priesthood—the immense amount of high-principled enthusiasm which escaped at our hundreds of public meetings, of which, unfortunately, in most instances, the resolutions passed were a most inadequate embodiment—the loud and unequivocal response uniformly given to any manly assertion of the real principle at issue between dissenters and their opponents—these are only a few of the *criteria* whence may be deduced a general notion of the state of opinion on this subject. Nor is it to be forgotten that the *substratum* of society, the vast community of working men in this country, is distinguished by being pervaded throughout by thorough hostility to the legislative and compulsory support of an arrogant priesthood. Here, then, without going further, we have an amount of elementary antagonism to establishments which, if brought to bear in the same given direction, would shake the state church down to its lowest foundations.

That this mine of intelligent feeling has hitherto, to all important purposes, remained unworked, few, we imagine, will be disposed to deny. Specimens of the ore it contains have no doubt been picked up, and in some sense turned to profitable account. We have had our associations, both local and general. There has been some show of lecturers to instruct, and of agents to organise, the dissenting body. Once or twice, with a view to push to advantage a favourable opportunity, or to repel a more than usually insolent aggression, we have seen a combined and vigorous movement of the entire force. But the admission of these facts does not render necessary the rejection of our conclusion. That, as a body, we have never attempted to cover the whole ground of our principles—that we have not striven to create nor to elicit attachment to, and confidence in, what we have nevertheless professed to regard as important scriptural truth—that we have not drilled recruits, nor exercised men of standing, nor arranged, classified, and rendered available, the power we already possess—in a word, that no systematic and well-considered effort has been made to collect and to employ whatever there exists of enlightened and earnest anti-establishment feeling amongst us, is matter of well known history. Such strength as we can boast of has been suffered to lie dormant; and we have carried our zeal for the recognition of voluntarism by "the powers that be" as Brutus did his anger—

"As the flint bears fire,
Which, being much enforced, shows a hasty spark,
And strait is cold again."

This strength, however, there is now a cheering prospect of embodying and turning to ultimate use. A convention of dissenting delegates representing the community at large, and summoned to declare their principles and to organise a movement in their favour—a convention such as that which *we have now good ground for believing will be ere long called*—will lay open to immediate access all the seams and strata of interest in this question which lie unperceived beneath the inertness, or seeming unfaithfulness, of inconsistent leadership. The nonconformists of this country must not be judged of from what is found upon the surface. They may not be all that their most active and sincerest friends could wish them; but neither are they all that present and past appearances would be thought to indicate. The worth which is among them is not always that which glitters most conspicuously before the public eye. Sound principles may be in the bosom and heart both of classes and of nations, when they who, for the time being, govern them, and who claim to represent them, are quite unconscious of the fact. There are many, who cannot be said to be ignorant of dissenters, who will yet, we trust, ere the lapse of the present autumn, be astonished at the extent to which anti-state-church sentiments prevail, and who will be compelled to admit with gladness that they had not the smallest conception of the unworked mine of energy, zeal, and strength, which they had so long unconsciously trodden under foot.

"GLEAMS OF HOPE."—In accordance with the wishes of various correspondents, the ecclesiastical article published in our last number under the above title has (as will be seen by advertisement) been published as a cheap tract for more general circulation.

"NONCONFORMISTS ARISE!"—Under this head the *Bolton Free Press* of Saturday has an able article on the duty of dissenters at the present crisis, from which we extract the following:—

"Whether we consider the grasping, domineering, and persecuting spirit manifested by many of the clergy and supporters of the law-established church—the various insidious legislative attempts which have been made, and which will, we have no doubt, be repeated, to church-of-Englandise the nation—or the recent declarations made by Lords Russell and Howick, and other whig leaders, of their willingness, instead of accepting the proposition of O'Connell, and applying the revenues of the Irish church to purposes of education and the maintenance of the poor, to share them with the Roman catholic clergy; we feel confident that the time has arrived when the non-conformists must no longer be idle and apathetic, but active, watchful, and bold."

"As the commencement of a decided and aggressive policy, the able and indefatigable editor of the *Nonconformist* proposes the assembling of a convention of individuals from the various parts of the kingdom, for the advancement and security of religious, and, as a certain consequence, of civil liberty. In our opinion, nothing could be better adapted to the exigencies of the times than such a step. There are, we believe, numbers of individuals of wealth, talent, and respectability, in this part of the country, who would readily take part in such a proceeding; and the advantages which it is probable would result are sufficient to justify the most strenuous exertions to carry the suggestion into effect."

HELSTON.—CHURCH RATE.—On Friday last a meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Guildhall, for the purpose of making a church rate; the worshipful the Mayor in the chair. After the business of the meeting had been opened, the churchwardens asked for a rate of twopence in the pound. This proposition was strongly opposed, and on a show of hands the majority was against the rate; the churchwardens, however, with the consent of the minority, immediately made a rate for the amount required.

BUNGAY ST MARY.—ARCHDEACON GLOVER AGAIN.—On Tuesday last a vestry meeting was held, for the purpose of making a church rate for the current year. Archdeacon Glover was in the chair; and after the usual estimate had been read by Mr Mann, churchwarden, it was moved and seconded that a rate of 3d. in the pound be made. On the motion being put, Mr Charles Childs said he rose, as usual, to protest against the rate; when the archdeacon said, he thought, as Mr Childs did not pay church rates, he ought not to speak upon the subject. Mr Childs said the true question was whether he was assessed to the rate proposed. As he had no doubt this was the case, he should stand upon his right, as an inhabitant and householder, to speak in vestry. The archdeacon said he should not wait to hear him unless he had a motion to make—(it had been already notified that the archdeacon was about to leave the town by a coach passing within half an hour). Mr Childs said he should conclude with a motion, which, however, he should preface by a remark that would not occupy five minutes. The archdeacon said he should not wait to hear it, but take the vote of the vestry. Mr Childs—"That is, you decline to receive my motion, or put it to the vestry." Archdeacon—"Yes, I do." And he immediately called for a show of hands, and declared the rate unanimously carried.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

CHURCH RATES AT BOSTON.—The church-rate contest in this town has again terminated in the rejection of the rate, and by a larger majority than ever; the number of persons being 143, of votes 111. The majority of votes on the previous contest was 30. Thus has this unjust impost been rejected by an increased majority of 81 votes. It appears that on this occasion 116 persons voted for the rate fewer than did last year—a proof that in Boston there is a growing conviction of the injustice and impolicy of the impost. The contest was, however, carried on with great forbearance and good temper on both sides; and although both sides exerted themselves, neither did so offensively. The poll closed on Saturday afternoon; the votes were as follows:—

Against a church rate.	Persons 360.	Votes 422
For the rate	Persons 217.	Votes 311
Majority	143	111

SEIZURE FOR EASTER DUES.—The Vicar of Preston, by his agents the police, has again entered my humble shop, and shouldered 87lbs of cheese. These are taken and sold, and the proceeds divided among magistrates' clerks, bailiffs, auctioneers, and the vicar himself. His original demand was 64d. for myself, and 04d. each for two "communicants," which for two years made 1s. 3d.; and because I refused to pay, 10s. costs was immediately added, and in about a fortnight this holy claim from our popular church increased about 2400 per cent. To pay this the cheeses were seized. He is welcome to all the honour and peace of mind which such a procedure will secure. I can only say that, as an humble layman, had he owed me 64d., if I had even ventured to ask him for it, I should never have entered his dwelling, either

myself or by my agents, to seize his property. But if I were a hiring preacher, I cannot say to what length I might go, reaping where I had not sown and gathering where I had never strawn. I regard every parliament-made church as a great nuisance. Nearly all our bickerings, and strifes, and contentions in this country emanate from, or have some connexion with, the church. Nearly every good project in favour of the people is frustrated, if it contain no provisions for flattering or feeding the church. At a late public dinner, to celebrate the Queen's birth-day, where black and red coats mingled harmoniously together, after the eating and drinking, the singing and shouting, our worthy vicar, in responding to a toast (I am not quite sure that it was "Success to the church and Easter dues"), apologised for himself and brethren by observing that *their profession related principally to another world!* This was capital. This declaration raised our hopes, and appeared full of promise for the future, as nobody doubted that the things of *this world* up to that time had not been overlooked. Being simple enough to think that Easter dues had an affinity for this world, I was led to hope that they were going to be repealed.—*J. Livesay, in the "Struggle."*

THE MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH AGAIN.—We see, from the *Portsmouth Telegraph*, that the mayor of Portsmouth, James Hoskins, Esq., deacon of the independent church, of which the late Dr Bogue was pastor, in Gosport, has summoned the corporation to attend with him the re-opening of Portsmouth church, after repairs, on the 20th inst. Many of the corporation are dissenters, and several of them refuse to attend.

DR PUSEY'S SERMON.—The address to which we referred in our last number, as having been presented to Dr Winter, the Vice-chancellor, has with the signatures and correspondence attached to it been inserted in the daily papers. It is signed by 230 non-resident members of the University. Among the signatures are those of Lord Dungannon, Lord Courtney, Mr W. E. Gladstone (President of the Board of Trade), Mr Justice Coleridge, Mr Archdeacon Manning, and Dr Hook. The address states—

"We deprecate that construction of the statute under which Dr Pusey has been condemned, which, contrary to the general principles of justice, subjects a person to penalties without affording him the means of explanation or defence; and we think that the interests of the Church, and of the University, require that, when a sermon is adjudged unsound, the points in which its unsoundness consists should be distinctly stated, if the condemnation of it is intended to operate either as a caution to other preachers, or as a check to the reception of doctrines supposed to be erroneous."

The Vice-chancellor in reply, coolly says,

"The address which you were commissioned to present to me, reached me by yesterday's post. I return it to you by the hands of my beadle. In whatever point of view I feel myself at liberty to regard it, whether as addressed to me in my individual or in my official capacity, it is deserving of the strongest censure." But he adds, a little more warmly, "I refuse to receive it, and I hold it to be my duty to admonish those who may have hastily signed it, while I warn others who may have been active in promoting it, to have a more careful regard to the oaths by which they bound themselves upon admission to their several degrees; this act of theirs having a direct tendency to foment, if not create divisions in the university, to disturb its peace, and interfere with its orderly government."

THE WESLEYANS AND EDUCATION.—The great Wesleyan body, the most important of all the other sects, has for some time been providing day schools in various parts of the kingdom; and we perceive, from the following statement in the *Watchman* of Wednesday, that the late conference had on the previous Thursday appointed a committee for the purpose of promoting education "as a religious community."

"The subject of education has received the lengthened and anxious consideration of the late conference, and, we believe, there was the most complete unanimity of judgment that, as a religious denomination, we are now called upon to exert ourselves as we have never hitherto done, to promote the diffusion of sound and scriptural knowledge amongst the rising generation. A large and influential committee of ministers and laymen was appointed to meet at the earliest convenient time, for the purpose of deliberating on the matter, and arranging such plans as may appear most suitable for the attainment of this most desirable object. It was believed—and as we think, very reasonably—that a well-ordered scheme was more likely to be constructed by such a committee, assembled for that specific and exclusive purpose, than by the conference during its limited sittings, within which so many other matters of importance necessarily called for consideration."

The Wesleyan association, at its late annual assembly in Leeds, adopted a measure exactly similar:—

"The appointment of a committee to consider the whole subject of education, with a view to extend its benefits among the children of the members of the body, and others who may be entrusted to the charge of the respective societies, both in relation to Sabbath and to day schools."

It is perfectly evident to us that these movements will be more efficient, being made by the respective denominations as such, than if the members of those denominations were left to act quite independent of their religious associations—for in most cases they would not act at all. And if this be so, we ought to rejoice that these movements are made; and they ought to be imitated by the other bodies of methodists, by the independents, the baptists, and every other sect. But whether we rejoice or not, it is clear that the decision of so many important religious denominations must determine all the other denominations, because it leaves them no choice.—*Leeds Mer.*

EVANGELICAL VOLUNTARY CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

A crowded meeting of the members and friends of the above association was held, on Wednesday evening, in Craxen chapel, Marshall street, Golden square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of religion at home and abroad, and the consequent duty of Christians of all denominations at the present crisis.

Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart, who has recently returned from the continent, occupied the chair, and among those on the platform were Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., W. A. Hankey, Esq., Dr Leifchild, Dr Matheson, Dr Steane, Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., Rev. J. Burnet, of Camberwell; Messrs Jukes, J. Burnet, jun., G. Smith, Herschell, Evans, &c., &c. The body and the galleries of the chapel were densely crowded with a most respectable auditory.

The Rev. Mr JUKES, of Bedford, having opened the proceedings with prayer,

The CHAIRMAN commenced by remarking on the extraordinary events which had taken place in the religious world during the last ten months, not the least important among which was the position of the church of Scotland. It reminded him of the government forests, where, in the spring season, the timber was marked, in order that when the sap had all passed away, it might be felled during the succeeding winter. This was the character of the present position of that church. It stood as yet, but only until the next calling forth of the sentiments of the country should demand its destruction. He was glad that he was not called on to enter into details on that occasion. The question might, he thought, be now considered settled; and, within the last few days, the humiliation of the church he alluded to had been completed, by its acceptance of protection from the government of the country. The honourable baronet, at great length, alluded to the recent changes and unsettled condition of the Scotch church, and said that it appeared to him the friends of that church were anxious it should be the second establishment of the minority. The government were not satisfied with one state church, and had, therefore, thrown over it their protection; but there could be little doubt that whenever popular feeling called for its annihilation, it would be sacrificed. In England, too, vast progress had been made in the question of the voluntary principle; and, although their friends had not yet seceded from the established church, they would ere long. There were many indications, both for Englishmen and non-intrusionists, that a storm was approaching. He had no doubt that the sentiments of the Puseyites would be confirmed, ere many months, in the ecclesiastical courts of the country. It was at all times dangerous to predict; but, with the experience of Scotland to guide them, he thought it safe to affirm that the only establishment which could exist much longer would be that of those who were opposed to the doctrines of the reformation [hear, hear]. The honourable baronet then proceeded to give a review of his recent tour through the continental states, and narrated, at some length, the result of his observations as to the present state of the Roman catholic religion in various countries. He considered a great modification of popery was about to take place; and the point in which the change would commence was with regard to its head. The pope was much less regarded now than ten years ago, and he thought it probable that the college of cardinals might refuse to elect another to that office. He regretted that leaders, whom they had been accustomed to look up to in this country, had been suggesting the payment of Roman catholic priests as the only means of quieting that unhappy country—Ireland. Some members even recommended the opening diplomatic relations with the pope as a means of facilitating such an arrangement. The honourable baronet concluded by alluding to the effect produced by the two millions of signatures affixed to petitions against the Factories Education bill, and recommended the adoption of similar demonstrations on the part of all friends of civil and religious liberty against any encouragement, on the part of government, to the establishment of popery as a national religion in Ireland.

The Rev. J. BURNET next addressed the meeting, in an amusing speech, contending that there were two senses in which all public questions had to be considered—the sense in the house, and the sense out of the house. If the latter were properly made known to the former by petitions, the wishes of the people would meet with due attention. He considered the propositions recently made, with respect to the Irish church, to have originated in a desire to please repealers, and put down O'Connell's agitation. He was opposed to popery in all its forms, as being destructive to the interests of mankind, and trusted that petitions would flow into the House of Commons from every town and village in the kingdom, against its recognition in any way whatever as a state religion.

Dr LEIFCHILD next said a few words on the duty of Christians at the present crisis, and was followed by

Mr HINDLEY, M.P., who, in a brief address, congratulated the meeting on the encouraging prospects of the voluntary principle at the present time. He thought great changes would take place in the next quarter of a century, and should always be ready to give his best exertions to the cause.

The Rev. G. SMITH, of Poplar, then rose, and in an energetic speech moved a resolution to the following effect:—

"That any attempt to establish the religion of popery in Ireland, by the payment of priests or otherwise, was opposed to the feeling of that meeting; and that they felt it right to let the government know the nature and force of their objection to it."

The resolution having been seconded, was carried

by acclamation, and several other speakers subsequently addressed the meeting, which did not separate until a late hour.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

STATE OF THE FREE CHURCH.—Dr Chalmers, moderator of the free church, has addressed a letter to the Rev. James Morgan, of Belfast, from which the following is an extract:—

"In regard to the extent of our actual need, it is impossible to represent it in terms sufficiently strong. The cause of the free church has grown upon our hands beyond all calculation. Besides the congregations of our out-going ministers, 470 in number, others are starting up on all sides in moderate parishes, and all alike are imploring for the means of sheltering themselves before the approach of winter. There cannot be fewer than six hundred churches requiring at the present moment to be erected in Scotland. At the very lowest computation, these churches must cost upwards of £300,000; and how are the poor of this poor country—ruthlessly opposed as they are by almost the whole of the aristocracy and the wealthier classes—to raise, on a sudden, such a sum as this, besides supporting all their ministers, probationers, schoolmasters, and foreign missions? We must confess the effort to be too great for us. The pressure is so universal, that there is scarcely any one among us left to assist another; and if, in the midst of this national crisis, our Christian brethren in other countries do not come, nationally and unitedly, to our help, it is impossible we should escape extreme suffering, if we are not in danger of being entirely overborne."

STATE OF THE OLD KIRK.—The *Dundee Warbler* relates the following:—The following document, which we have copied *verbatim et literatim* as printed upon a sheet of letter paper, is being handed about in Arbroath at present. We are afraid that it may have been intended as a hoax upon his lordship, the noble author. It contains, however, one most undeniable truth, viz., that there is plenty of room in the old kirk. If genuine, we presume it is an answer to an application for a site for a free church:—

"Brechin Castle, August 3, 1843.

"To Messrs David and James Low, and John Archibald, formerly elders, parish of Edzell.

"You foolish men—

"Return to your good old kirk, where there is plenty of room, and when more is necessary you will be provided with it.

"Return to that moderate, useful, and harmonious church for the establishment of which your forefathers fought and bled.

"Pay due and proper respect to that minister placed in the parish of Edzell by her most gracious Majesty.

"Let peace, and comfort, and harmony surround your firesides, and you will always find in me (as principal heritor) a friend ready to promote your welfare and happiness.

"Yours, faithfully,

"PANMURE."

MEETING AT SURREY CHAPEL.—A crowded meeting of the friends and supporters of the free church of Scotland was held yesterday evening, at the Surrey chapel, Blackfriars road, to receive a deputation from Scotland on the affairs of the church, and to confer on the best means of aiding in carrying out the free church principle. The members of the deputation present were the Rev. Dr Candlish, of Edinburgh; and the Rev. James Begg, late of Liberton. In the absence of Patrick Stewart, Esq. M.P., and of the Rev. Mr Sherman, minister of the chapel, Frederick Smith, Esq., was called to the chair, and in an appropriate speech opened the business of the meeting. The Rev. Mr Beggs, member of the deputation, then presented himself, and was received with enthusiastic applause. The reverend gentleman, after some preliminary observations, alluded to the purity of feeling and love for the welfare of the church of Christ which influenced the ministers of the free church of Scotland in their secession. He then drew a sketch of the difference of government and constitution between the churches of England and Scotland, and spoke at some length of the late secession from the kirk, and the causes of it. It was because they were determined to acknowledge no king but the Lord Jesus Christ, that they seceded from the establishment, and from the "civil" authority [applause]. The Bible was their statute book [hear, hear]. Their cause of complaint had been scouted by the Houses of Parliament; but a flame was awakened, and let them beware that that flame come not soon "over the border" [cheers]. He then directed the attention of the meeting to the hostile feeling of opposition with which the seceders were met by the Earls of Aberdeen and Haddington, Lord Campbell, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Bute, &c., and to the persecution and ruin with which the tenantry of some of those noble lords had been threatened, should they give land to build churches upon, or aid, sanction, or countenance the seceders in any other way; and contrasted, amid the cheers of the meeting, the conduct of those distinguished personages with that of the Marquis of Bredalbane, who would build, at his own expense, thirteen or fourteen churches for the ministers of the free church. The rev. gentlemen then impressed on the meeting that the ministers of the free church had to build six hundred churches for their people before the winter; and, after enumerating the various sums they had received towards that object in Scotland and England, from Ireland, America, &c., concluded with a powerful appeal to the meeting for their support. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Mr Glanville, Mr William Jones, the Rev. Dr Brown of Ireland, and the Rev. Dr Candlish, member of the deputation, all of whom, and the last-named gentleman in an especial manner, powerfully advocated the cause of the ministers and members of the free church of Scotland, in aid of which a subscription was opened, and freely contributed to. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, who announced that the subscription list would remain open for some days at the chapel, and the meeting separated.

MEETINGS IN THE NORTH.—On Tuesday evening, there was a public meeting in the Wesleyan chapel, Brunswick place, Newcastle, to receive a deputation from the Free Presbyterian church of Scotland, including the Rev. Dr. Candlish and Mr. Maitland M'Gill Crichton. There was a large (we may almost say a crowded) attendance of the inhabitants. The chair was filled by R. B. Sanderson, Esq., of West Jesmond; and on the platform were the Revs. James Pringle, D. C. Browning, G. Bird, John Bell, R. Banks, Charles Haydon, W. Campbell, and Thomas Rowland, with laymen of all persuasions. Dr. Candlish, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud applause. In the course of an eloquent speech, he stated the question at issue, and justified the proceedings of the seceders from the state church, to the evident satisfaction of the meeting. Various subscriptions were made by gentlemen present, and £34 was collected at the doors. Similar meetings have been held in North and South Shields, Sunderland, &c., to receive the Rev. Mr. Buchanan and the Rev. Dr. Paterson. At North and South Shields, the Wesleyan chapels were placed at the service of the free church.

Meetings have also been held during the past week at Bristol and Bath, at which the deputation, consisting of the Rev. W. Begg and M. Crichton, Esq., were warmly received. At the former place £140 was collected. A donation of £100 from the Mayor of Bath was announced at the meeting in that city, and a committee formed to raise further subscriptions.

THE GLASGOW CHURCHES.—Judging from the attendance at the different churches in this city, the new secession appears to be fully realising the hope of its friends. The audiences in the established churches are, in most cases, mere shadows of congregations, and, whatever propriety there may be in the term "residuary," as applied to the establishment generally, there can be no doubt that it fitly describes the condition of those churches whose ministers have seceded. While all of these gentlemen continue to have respectable flocks, we have reason to believe that the ministrations of one or two of them are even better attended than when they were conducted under the auspices of the establishment. The Rev. Dr. Buchanan still draws together large and respectable audiences in the City hall.—*Glasgow Post*.

THE FINAL SETTLEMENT.—We have a new proof in the Church Benefices bill, that statesmen when they tamper with churches rarely benefit religion, or gain credit for themselves. It is a singular fact that this measure, pushed through Parliament with such pertinacity, is not approved of by any party or class, religious or political, in the country—for the small skulking coterie whose work it is, cannot aspire to either of these denominations. It was openly opposed by the whigs; it is secretly odious to the Tories; it is condemned by the great majority of the moderates, who now constitute the mass of the residuary establishment; it is held in contempt by the new secession; it is offensive to patrons, and regarded as a mockery by the people. Nay, we are satisfied that it is disliked by the very government which, with a folly amounting to infatuation, has passed it into a law.—*Scotsman*.

Correspondence.

ON THE ELECTION OF DEACONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It is now a well recognised principle in civil matters, that the people are, in their collective capacity, and by their legitimately expressed will, the true source of all earthly power; that the right to rule is derived, under God—not from princes or magistrates, *jure divino*, but from the people. So also in spiritual matters, among all free communities, the voice of the church, expressed by its members in their collective capacity is universally recognised as the law to which all who remain in these several societies owe allegiance. If any member is aggrieved in his conscience by what he considers an unrighteous requirement, he may relieve his conscience by a voluntary withdrawal from the society.

But while this principle is universally recognised among us, it is matter of deep regret that, in many ways and on various occasions, it should be so greatly impaired and overborne by those who ought to be foremost in its defence. It is the boast of many dissenters and dissenting ministers that they have no authority but what they derive from their churches, and that they can do nothing in or respecting the church, but what it has authorised and directed. I am sorry to be obliged to express my opinion that there are many practices obtaining very generally among dissenters, altogether at variance with this profession of our faith. Permit me to refer to the subject of the Choice of Deacons.

I have before me the Congregational Union Tract, No. 6, which treats on this subject—"The office, duties, and qualifications of deacons, with advice to the churches on the choice of brethren to sustain that office." At page 16 and 17, the following passages occur. "The choice rests with you, who are the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. The elective franchise is a trust committed to your charge—it is a right which you are to exercise one and all. Just as the church of Jerusalem, the whole multitude, chose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, so you being united in the fellowship of the gospel, are to select from your own body your own officers. This appointment lies not with the ministry, nor with an oligarchy among yourselves, but is a right, a privilege, and a duty common to every member of the household of faith." There is a note appended in which we are told that there was a diversity of opinion on the preceding paragraph respecting the concurrence of the pastor, where such was essential to complete the appointment by the church. There does not appear, however, to have been any difference of opinion on the duty of the brethren to look out men of honest report. Now, sir, my complaint is that existing ministers and deacons sometimes combine to rob the brotherhood of their rights, by looking out for others who may be agreeable to them, to propose and recommend to the election of the church, to be associated in the management with themselves. There may

be reasons of expediency for this practice. Peace may for a time be obtained, but it will be at the expense of truth and right. Apparent or seeming prosperity may for a time continue. The influence of a party, a principle, or an individual, may be established or prolonged, but the great interests of truth and godliness will assuredly suffer loss. Sir, the people are not trusted enough—not even the Christian people, by their own pastors and deacons. As in the political world, so in the church—those that have power are afraid to trust it freely, honestly, and openly, in the hands of the unenfranchised. Why should a minister be afraid to ask his people to nominate? What right has he to deprive the church of the initiative, in the selection of suitable persons to be appointed to office?

The Congregational Union in the tract referred to, refrain from recommending any particular mode of election, but they say that it is essential to the due exercise of the right that a fair expression of the mind of the church be obtained; and this I maintain cannot be got by merely asking the church to agree to appoint some one or more who have been previously looked out "by the minister," or "by an oligarchy" in the church.

Our strength, security, and even safety, as dissenters, are dependent on a close adherence to scriptural truth and primitive simplicity. When additional deacons are needed for a church, let the members be summoned, and the example of the twelve followed, who said unto the brethren assembled, "Look ye out from among you, seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint on this business."—Acts vi. 3. Let us do what is right. God will take care of his own truth, and it will be manifest that the straightest path is always the best.

Southampton, 3rd Aug., 1843.

A NONCON.

THE SPY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—In reading your paper of last week I noticed a statement in the summary, made in such a way as appeared to me calculated to convey, perhaps, mistaken notions, and very likely to be ultimately productive of serious injury to some misled, or simple individuals. No one, I am sure, would be more sorry for anything of this kind than you would yourself be, and I can have no doubt, therefore, that you will take the earliest opportunity of explaining more clearly the sentiments which impressed your own mind when you wrote it. The sentence to which I refer is very short, and will be found in that part of the intelligence in which you narrate a variety of circumstances that have occurred in the disturbed districts of South Wales. Among other things you state, "That a case of arms have been seized." This is all—you make no remark respecting it. Now this, to my mind, appears exceedingly suspicious. I have often had occasion in past times to notice such occurrences, and have always found, that the persons themselves who were successful in discovering such things, have generally had a hand in placing them in a position they, or some of their party, might be the discoverers. Such transactions have almost invariably been the work of government spies, done for the purpose of alarming the weak, and entrapping the simple, and have always been the regular precursors of a suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and of indictments for treason or sedition.

In fact, sir, I do not believe that the people of Wales are seeking arms, and if any such tricks are being played among them, the simple but oppressed people of that country should be warned to be on their guard against the dangers to which they are exposed by such a set of desperate miscreants as government spies generally are. This is a practice that has been resorted to freely by both whig and tory governments, and under this abominable system, innocent men have had to expiate offences which they never committed, under a sentence of death or transportation. I have to apologise for troubling you with this letter, but thought it right to turn your attention to it, as being coupled with no explanation. The readers of your paper are ready to suppose that you yourself believe the people to be arming, and without further reflection, set it down as a fact that they are preparing to retaliate on their oppressors in the most violent form, while, in point of fact, it may be only the evidence of a greater degree of oppression about to be perpetrated by themselves.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
14th August, 1843. T. D.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Church of Ireland, for abolition of, 1.
County cess (Ireland), for amendment of law, 1.
Drunkenness, for alteration of punishment for, 1.
Education (Ireland), for alteration of system, 1.
Factories, for limiting labour in, 2.
Maynooth college, against annual grant to, 1.
Repeal of the Union, against, 4.
Tithe Commutation act, for repeal of, 4.

PUBLIC BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BILL PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.
Teachers of Schools (Ireland) bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

1. Coroners' Duties bill.
2. Teachers of Schools (Ireland) bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

1. China Government bill.
2. Coroners' Duties bill.
3. Teachers of Schools (Ireland) bill.
4. Slave Trade Suppression bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

1. Consolidated Fund bill.
2. Exchequer Bills bill.
3. Fisheries bill.
4. Apprehension of Offenders (America) bill.
5. (France) bill.
6. British Iron Company bill.
7. China Government bill.
8. Coroners' Duties bill.
9. Court of Exchequer (Ireland) bill.
10. Chelsea Hospital Out-pensioners bill.
11. Episcopal Functions bill.
12. Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) bill.
13. Defamation and Libel bill.

DEBATES.

Wednesday, August 16th, 1843.

ARMING THE CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

The Chelsea Out-pensioners bill was introduced at twelve o'clock. On the motion that the House re-

solve itself into committee, a protracted contest and discussion took place between some of the opposition and ministers.

Mr DUNCOMBE commenced by saying that it was clear that there was to be no modification of the bill—it was to be thrust down their throats—and he could not submit to the dictation of a tyrannical majority. What was the majority composed of? The underlings of the government, who were allowed to have no opinion of their own. The majority, therefore, had no weight with him. He then gave further information as to the manner in which the bill was viewed by the parties most concerned with it.

He had received this morning several letters, referring to this bill, from pensioners and others, begging him to persevere in his opposition to this measure. The pensioner declared he thought the government had no right to his services; and he declared that he would rather lose his pension than turn out against his countrymen. He thought that was likely to be very generally the case, and that calling out the yeomanry would even cause less dissatisfaction than calling out the pensioners. They were employed with other workmen, and it would be most disastrous to call on them to act against their fellows. The employment of the regular army would be more acceptable. The poor pensioners would be marked men were they to be called out, and would afterwards lead a dreadful life. It was said that employing these men would cause the throats of the people to be cut in a scientific manner, and a bullet to be driven through them by the hands of artists; but he did not believe that such would be the case. The bill, he contended, would add amazingly to the patronage of the crown. No concessions, he repeated, whatever, had been made by the ministers, and finding no sufficient reason to support this bill, he should move that the order of the day be read a second time this day three months.

Mr BRIGHT then spoke boldly against the bill; and in the course of his speech made some remarks relative to the state of the army, which produced the following significant scene.

He cautioned the government, therefore, not to rely on the pensioners [hear, hear]. He said nothing against the fidelity of these men to guard the liberties of the nation, but circumstances had occurred which made him doubt whether things would go on altogether so smoothly as was expected. In Lancashire last year it was rumoured that a regiment of the regular army had grounded their arms ["Hear, hear," and loud groans]. He did not assert that such was the fact, but others did assert it [more groans]. He had never heard it denied, and he did not believe that the right hon. baronet would deny it.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE. I deny it positively now [great cheering].

Mr BRIGHT congratulated hon. members on the circumstance, as they had no arguments to support their cause. It must be satisfactory to them to have something else to fall back on, and have something to depend on besides argument [cheers and groans].

Sir H. HARDINGE said that the insinuations of the hon. gentleman were of a most reprehensible character [cheers]. He did not wish to be otherwise than courteous to every member of the House, but he was bound to give the most positive and flat contradiction to the statement of the hon. gentleman, that they had last year distrusted the fidelity of the army, or had strong reason to distrust them. He had never heard more indecent language in that house. He confessed he felt very indignant at the insinuation of the hon. gentleman, that the army was not to be depended on. He could assure the hon. gentleman he had never heard of such an occurrence as the one he alluded to, nor did he believe it to be true [cheers]. He was willing to concede to every person the utmost latitude in debate, but the hon. gentleman should abstain from making insinuations of this kind, unless he was prepared to substantiate them in the house [cheers]. He should like to know the hon. gentleman's authority for making this statement, for if it proceeded from any respectable source, he should investigate the subject [cheers]. The observations of the hon. gentleman tended to excite dissatisfaction in the army [cries of "Hear, hear, hear"]. He believed there was not an instance, since they had a standing army, in which the army did not show they could be depended on.

Mr BRIGHT explained that it was believed in Manchester that a regiment was disaffected, and had refused to act, but he did not say that this had occurred in the manufacturing districts [oh, oh]. He had heard it as a rumour, though he did not assert that it took place in the manufacturing districts, and no doubt the statement of the right honourable baronet was correct, and would give great satisfaction.

Mr HUME said that the present government were borrowing from the savings' banks to make up that deficiency, though they had vehemently condemned such a proceeding in the whigs. As they were now borrowing, it was clear that they were not in a condition to increase the expenditure. Under these financial difficulties, the House was not warranted in carrying forward this bill. To employ more men would require more money, and against that the House ought to set its face. At present the government had a greater force at its disposal than ever before; and while the distress of the people was unexampled, so was the force of the government. Besides the police in all the towns of the empire, there were 50,000 soldiers in the United Kingdom. Even the marines were employed in Wales and Ireland, and the bill was to give the government 10,000 more men, in order to enable the government to send more troops to Ireland. Taking yeomanry, police, and army altogether, there were about 190,000 armed men to preserve the peace, and yet they were called on to augment the force.

The opposition was kept up until nearly five o'clock by motions for adjournment, &c., when the bill was allowed to go into committee.

The chief discussion in committee turned upon the point whether the bill should be permanent, or limited to three or five years. For the latter term Messrs Macaulay, Hawes, and other whig members pleaded on the ground of expedition in getting through the bill. The government would not, however, consent, and the motion was rejected. Mr HUME then proposed five years and six months as the duration of the bill, but the whigs declared they would not support such a course of obstruction. Mr HUME suggested that words should be inserted which would leave it to the option of the pensioner to serve or not, when called on. He justified this on the ground that men might suddenly be called away from profitable employment. Sir H. HARDINGE was willing to allow all reasonable claims for exemption, but the insertion of the words would deprive the crown of the power at present vested in it, by which the pensioners can be called out on proclamation. Mr BRIGHT said there was an old pensioner in his own employment, who had served in the army thirty years, and who now earned from 16s. to 24s. per week. Was that man to run the risk of losing his employment by being exposed to the operation of this bill? Sir H. HARDINGE hoped that, if it were

necessary in a case of public disturbance to call out such a man, his loyalty would not expose him to loss. [This hit at Mr Bright excited a vociferous cheer.] But he could quiet apprehension by the assurance that a man who had served thirty years would be exempted. Mr BRIGHT reminded Sir H. Hardinge and the cheerers that manufacturing operations could not stand still, and all vacancies must be supplied.

Mr HUME then withdrew his proposition.

The bill afterwards went through committee, with a protest from the honourable member for Montrose, who declared his opinion of the measure to be unchanged, though he would give no further opposition. All attempts to improve or modify the various clauses on the part of the opposition were in vain.

DEFAMATION AND LIBEL BILL.

Mr CHRISTIE, in introducing this bill, gave a brief sketch of its origin, and mentioned the high concurring authorities who, in the House of Lords, had examined its nature, and given it their approbation. The bill extended the remedy by civil action from written to spoken defamatory words, thereby removing an inconsistency in the law; it permitted truth to be pleaded in justification, under certain restrictions, as leaving it to the decision of the jury whether or not it was for the public advantage that the alleged libel should be published; and it amended the present state of the law with respect to criminal informations for libel, by the introduction of provisions which were calculated to give protection to the honest and respectable portion of the press, while it reached the worthless individuals who used the press as an infamous means of extorting money.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL differed from Mr Christie as to some of these enactments. In cases of oral slander, imputing to the complainant no serious offence, and not injuring him in his title or his business, no action should ever be brought; and in such cases he would rather bring down written slander to the law respecting oral, than raise oral slander to the law respecting written. It was not expedient that, in every conversation, a man should have to consider, not only whether what he was going to say of another were true, but likewise, whether the utterance of it would be for the public good. According to this bill, too, the verdict was to turn, not upon the question whether the plaintiff had actually suffered an injury from the slander, but whether the slander seemed at the time of its utterance likely to injure him. He thought the issue, of public benefit or not, was a matter scarcely fit for a jury. To the clause for the protection of newspapers he saw no objection; on the contrary, he thought that the same protection ought to be extended to other publications, and that no peculiar partiality ought to be shown to newspapers. The clause respecting the extortion of money was too largely worded; it would exclude the fair influence of public opinion. He was not content to limit the discretion of the judges as to the length of imprisonment. He cordially concurred in the principle of the 9th clause, which admitted into criminal proceedings the question of truth or falsehood.

After a few observations from Mr MACAULAY and Mr BERNAL, who expressed their satisfaction that the Attorney-general had adopted the main principle of the bill, the House went into committee.

On the reading of the first clause, identifying the remedy for spoken with that for written slander, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it should be struck out. Mr CHRISTIE supported it, on the ground that the legislature ought not to leave any man under the temptation to take the law into his own hands. He would not consent to the withdrawal of the clause, unless the general opinion should be found adverse to it. Mr MACAULAY advised Mr Christie to waive this clause, and any others that might be objected to; especially as a division in the then state of the house (there not being 40 members present) might have the effect of causing the bill to be wholly lost. Mr CHRISTIE consented to withdraw this clause and the next.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the third clause, under which the jury were to consider whether the publication of the slander were for the public good. Mr C. BULLER defended this clause. He did not think it sufficient that the charge might be true; a man ought not to be dragged before the public for every fault, even though undoubtedly committed by him. On this head both extremes of the law were bad. The question of truth ought not on the one hand to be wholly excluded from the defence; on the other, the mere truth of the charge ought not to justify a slanderer ripping up against some individual an offence, perhaps committed twenty years ago, and expiated by a meritorious life ever since. There was great difficulty in defining what should be deemed private character, and what public; and this clause, leaving the whole matter to the jury, seemed to him the only way out of this difficulty. It was a disgrace to this country that papers existed which lived on private calumny; and it was not expedient to force a man, for the vindication of his character, to resort to a civil action, from the mere impossibility of having the merits of his case investigated in a criminal proceeding. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted that under the present law there might be hardships; but general laws could not be so framed as to exclude hardships in individual cases. He could have understood an enactment invalidating the justification where the libel, though true, was malicious; but the question of public benefit was altogether too uncertain. There were cases where even private character might fitly be canvassed, as when a man should be a candidate for the situation of physician to a hospital or governor of a prison. Mr MACAULAY contended for uniformity in civil and criminal proceedings, and asked, with reference to the ninth clause, whether the Attorney-general meant to make

truth a sufficient defence upon an indictment? Mr ESCOTT objected to give the jury the power of deciding whether the publication were for the public benefit. This would often be a mere political question. At the time of the Reform bill, most juries would have thought it good for the public to break down the character of any leading anti-reformer. So, among jurors of the League, a supporter of the present corn law would have but an indifferent chance of damages for injury to his character. After some further discussion, the clause was rejected by 38 to 30.

The bill, having been further discussed and amended, was carried through committee.

Thursday, August 17th.

LAW OF EVIDENCE BILL.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved that the Law of Evidence bill be read a third time.

Mr DARBY said this bill made a great alteration in the mode of giving evidence; he, therefore, thought that it should receive the most serious consideration before it was finally passed. It was a subject of grave importance, admitting persons interested in a trial to give evidence. The bill made enormous changes, and he was doubtful as to the effect it would have on the public mind; by trying to counteract one evil, they might, without due caution, fall into a greater evil.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said one of the provisions of the bill was to render persons not now allowed to give evidence to be competent witnesses on any trial. There was a strange anomaly in the present law of evidence. He would notice one, for instance, of a man who was in Newgate, or any other gaol, suffering imprisonment for an offence against the law: he could not give evidence to-day on any trial, but if his imprisonment expired to-morrow he would be a competent witness. Now it was the crime that affected the character of the man and not the punishment; consequently a person, if convicted of an offence, ought for ever to be rendered incompetent, or not only so during the period of his imprisonment. A man in prison to-day could not give evidence; his imprisonment might expire to-morrow, and he was at once a competent witness—could there be a greater absurdity? The same absurdity existed as regarded preventing parties interested in a suit from giving evidence. He thought the bill would much improve the law relating to evidence, and therefore it had his full support.

After a few words from Mr ESCOTT and Mr EWART, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, he was not going to argue the bill, but to give his opinion on it, and that was, that it had his decided approbation, and he should give it all the support in his power.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Friday, August 18th.

CHELSEA PENSIONERS BILL.

On the order for the third reading of this bill, Mr BRIGHT complained of the government for having instituted no measure to relieve the working people. He understood that many of them were in so emaciated a state from want and suffering, as to have been incapable of accepting employment offered them.

Mr DUNCOMBE would not oppose the bill further, after being borne down by such a great number of officials, he would not say subalterns of the government, as that was offensive. He deeply regretted that the ministers had resolved only to pursue a course of coercion.

Sir H. HARDINGE could assure the House that the bill should be carried into effect with moderation, and the greatest regard to the feelings of the pensioners.

Mr WAWN said the bill would put the country to an expense of £100,000, which was now most undesirable.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, Mr FOSTER and Mr DUNCOMBE attacked the principle of the measure, which they attributed to Lord Brougham's inconsiderate precipitancy.

Sir T. WILDE defended Lord Brougham, and the main principle of the bill, which was to prevent the employment of British capital in encouraging the slave trade. This principle was no new one, and could not be said to come upon the House without ample notice; for the House had always recognised and affirmed it.

Mr MILDMAY opposed the bill, which, instead of being entitled a bill for the suppression of the slave trade, ought to have been entitled a bill for the suppression of industry in the colonies. He wished it referred to a select committee; for there was something suspicious in the introduction of so important a measure at so late a period of the session.

Sir R. PEEL supported the motion for going into committee. It was a dangerous doctrine that no important measure could be considered in August. Notice had been given in the last session that the attention of parliament would be called to the question whether British capital should be permitted to employ itself in the encouragement of the slave trade. The prevention of such traffic was just in itself, and due to our own colonists, who ought not to be placed under a disadvantageous competition with countries growing sugar by slave labour. He felt, indeed, that the subject was one on which parliament ought not to legislate precipitately, but it was fully entitled to consideration.

Mr BRIGHT opposed the bill, and referred to the question of free trade in connexion with slavery.

He (Sir R. Peel) had spoken of the great sacrifices made by the people of this country to put an end to slavery and the slave trade, and amongst these alluded to the sacrifices they were now making in refusing to receive Brazilian sugar, owing to its being the product of slave labour. Now, he (Mr Bright) contended that the people had never refused to receive that sugar, nor did they advance any such grounds for declining to use it. It was denied to the people by the government, who were more careful to defend the West and East India monopolists

than to do what was right for the community at large. The right honourable gentleman made this statement on the supposition, that the course pursued by the remnant of the old anti-slavery body was approved of by the anti-slavery public. He believed nothing could be a greater mistake than to imagine that the Anti-slavery committee represented any influential number of any class in the country. The main portion of those who had in former years struggled to abolish the crime of slavery did not coincide with the views of those who now called themselves the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery society. Many provincial associations had condemned their conduct, and he could assert that, of the religious society to which he himself belonged, and whose labours in the cause of abolition were well known, not only not a numerical majority, but, indeed, a comparatively small number of them, had any sympathy with the unsound and mischievous policy pursued by that committee. That committee had no real power in the country; they had a character derived from past exertions, but they were not now to be considered as having any influence over the great body of those who, in former years, had struggled for emancipation under their guidance. He was not surprised to find honourable members opposite willing to form a partnership with any one, or any party, whose name could aid them in maintaining their unjust monopoly; but he warned the government that they were relying upon a support that would fail them, if they fancied that the eccentricities of the remnant of the old anti-slavery society could much longer afford them any real aid [hear, hear].

He was a staunch opponent of the slave trade, but thought that parliament ought to leave the matter to the honour and conscience of mercantile men. If this bill were passed, it would only be evaded.

Mr BERNAL and Mr BROTHERTON supported the bill, which at length went into committee.

In committee, Lord SANDON expressed his opinion that this measure went beyond the proper province of legislation, and would occasion greater evils than it would remove. After some discussion, Lord PALMERSTON deprecated any tenderness to English holders and employers of slaves; and exhorted the House to show to other countries that England was sincere in her declarations against slavery. Mr T. DUNCOMBE said, that no confidence was felt in the author of the bill, since no one could tell at any moment whether that noble and learned lord would be found standing on his head or on his heels.

The bill, after some further comments, was allowed to pass through committee, with an understanding that certain amendments were to be discussed upon the report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCH RATES.—In reply to Sir J. Easthope's inquiry respecting church rates, Sir James Graham said that he had used all diligence in order to get the returns. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the number had been received, but there was a considerable number still wanting, and he should renew his efforts in the recess; and whatever additional returns were received should be placed in the hands of members in the shortest possible time.

BREAD.—On Thursday evening, Capt. Polhill called the attention of the House to the price of bread in the metropolis, and asked whether the government did not think it necessary to enact some law regulating the trade in that article of life. Sir R. Peel did not think any legislation on the subject would be beneficial to the public, or afford any check on the trade. The most effectual mode would be not to deal with those bakers who charged too high a price. That would be the means of putting an effectual check to a practice of taking an advantage of any temporary opportunity to raise the prices.

IRISH CHARITABLE LOAN SOCIETIES BILL.—Lord Clements was so disgusted with the conduct of the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, while discussing the clauses of this bill, that he said it was utterly useless to attempt to do anything beneficial to Ireland, and he would go home to Ireland and say so; whereupon the noble lord collected his papers, took up his hat, and quitted the house, amid the laughter and ironical cheers of the members present.

EDUCATION.—In reply to Mr Ewart on Thursday night, Sir J. Graham said, that though the measure he had the honour of introducing so signally failed, yet it was the intention of government to direct attention to the subject of education, and to afford every assistance that could be given to the orders in council found in force when they succeeded to power. It was their intention to adhere to the principle of those orders in council. Mr Ewart said, he wished to know whether any grants made by government would be of an extended nature, or limited to the two great societies that now act under the orders in council? Sir James Graham replied that the committee of the Privy Council had not met for the last month. When they met in the recess, the question just raised should be submitted to them; but all he could say at present was that, not the letter, but the spirit of the order in council should be adhered to by them.

TAHITI.—Mr Hindley having moved for papers relative to this country, on Monday evening, Sir Robert Peel trusted that the honourable member would not press his motion, as communications were pending between the British and French governments on the subject to which it referred. Mr Hindley, upon this statement, withdrew his motion.

ESPARTERO.—On the same evening, in reply to Mr Borthwick, Sir R. Peel stated that Espartero would be received in this country with the respect due to his high character, and sympathy with his unmerited misfortunes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, August 17th.

IRISH ARMS BILL.—On the motion for going into committee on this bill, Earl Fortescue, who has not hitherto had an opportunity of delivering his opinions, made a short speech, briefly stating what he thought requisite for the pacification and improvement of Ireland. These consisted of the remedies propounded by the whig leaders in the other house. The progress of the bill was not, however, seriously impeded, and several proposed amendments having been defeated, the bill went through committee without alteration.

Friday, August 18th.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE complained of the bad arrangement by which the House of Lords was usually left comparatively unoccupied during the greater portion of the session, and then overloaded with business at its very close. This bill was by far the most important of the session, and should have been, according to promise, referred to a select committee. It was his opinion that the system of poor law for Ireland had been hastily adopted, in proof of which he entered into details illustrative of its working, expressing his conviction that a thorough inquiry should be made in the next session of parliament, and proposing a resolution to that effect.

The Duke of WELLINGTON thought the resolution proposed unnecessary and objectionable. He defended the clause opposed by the noble marquis, but confessed that the system was not perfect, and promised that the subject should be duly considered during the recess.

After a few words from Lord WINCHILSEA, Lord CARBURY, and Lord MONTEAGLE, the Archbishop of DUBLIN expressed his regret that a committee had not been granted early in the session. It might then at least have been said, "We have inquired into your case." Those who knew little of Ireland, or of the working of a poor law, were sanguine of its success; in proportion to increased knowledge did apprehension increase; and those whose knowledge was most extensive disapproved the system most of all.

Lord CHARLEVILLE thought that, so long as out of every shilling collected 8d. was spent in administration, and only 3d. in relief, opposition was to be expected.

After observations from several other noble lords, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE withdrew his amendment, and the bill went through committee.

TEXAS.—On the same evening Lord Brougham inquired whether or not government would take any steps to induce Mexico to acknowledge the independence of Texas, with the hope that the latter state would thereafter take measures to abolish slavery within it—a proceeding which he considered would lead to the abolition of slavery in the United States. The Earl of Aberdeen replied that we had already a treaty of commerce with Texas, and also a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade. He did not think that there was any importation of slaves into Texas by sea, but there was a large importation from the United States. Efforts, which had been impeded by great difficulties, had been made by this country to induce Mexico to recognise the independence of Texas, hitherto without success. But they had succeeded in procuring an armistice between the belligerent powers, which he hoped would lead to the desired result, of an acknowledgment of one state by the other. No one could be more anxious than he was to see slavery abolished in Syria.

SIGNATURES BUT NO PETITION.—On the same evening Lord Brougham said that he had received a paper, containing no fewer than 15,800 signatures to a petition, which had been subscribed, it was stated, in less than twenty-four hours, so great was the interest felt upon the subject by a large and evidently respectable body of men; but he was sorry to say that he could not give their lordships any information as to what the particular subject was, for the parties entrusted with the conveyance of the petition to him had omitted the form of sending the petition itself [great laughter]. All he could say was, that it came from Liverpool.

Monday, August 21st.

LAW REFORM.—Lord Brougham, in making a formal motion relative to the appeal business before the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, took occasion to praise the labours of the commissioners for inquiring into the criminal law, pointed out the necessity for a complete digest of an index to the criminal law, and expressed his satisfaction with the measures for improving the law which had been passed during the present session. The Lord Chancellor joined in the eulogium on the criminal law commissioners, and added a compliment to Lord Brougham for his labours on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Lord Campbell joined his testimony with that of the two preceding speakers, and set the House into laughter by some amusing comments on Lord Brougham's "satisfaction" with the amount of the law reforms of the session. Lord Brougham retorted, vindicated himself from the charge of "ignorance," brought against him for his Slave Suppression bill, the authorship of which he assigned to Dr Lushington; and charged the failure of the Ecclesiastical Courts bill, the County Courts bill, and the Factories bill, mainly on the protracted discussion of the Irish Arms bill. Lord Campbell reminded the House that the opposition to the Irish Arms bill had been the cause of its being very materially amended and improved. Lord Monteagle also remarked that the Factories bill would have failed if the Arms bill had never been heard of. The educational clauses fell before the opposition of the masses out of doors. Lord Brougham ejaculated, not the opposition of masses, but of sects; to which Lord Monteagle replied, that there were at least two millions of signatures against them.

POOR LAW STATISTICS.—The appendix to the 9th Report of the Poor Law Commissioners has been published, from which it appears that the average cost of maintaining the poor was, in England and Wales, in 1832, 10s. 2d. per head to the population. In 1842, the average cost was 6s. 2d., showing a decrease of 4s. per head. In the west riding of Yorkshire, the average cost per head to the population was 5s. 9d. In 1842, the cost was 4s. 2d., showing a decrease of 1s. 7d. per head to the population.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

The weekly meeting of the executive council of the National Complete Suffrage Union was held at the office, 37, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday afternoon; the president in the chair. Letters were read from Bristol, Darlington, Tavistock, St Austell, Crediton, Buckley, Doncaster, Woodbridge, Nottingham, High Holborn, and Reading.

The following extracts are encouraging:—

BRISTOL.—The Bristol correspondent of the Union writes:—

"During the past month much good has been done in the advancement of our cause. A lecture by the Rev. H. Solly, on religion and politics, delivered on the 20th of July, has done much good. The arguments advanced by the rev. gentleman were of so forcible a character that many lukewarm friends became convinced of the necessity of becoming more active in support of complete suffrage, as a means of removing ignorance and crime, if they wished to sustain their reputation as religious men. A few friends here have resolved to form a registration committee for the enrolment of all electors who may be favourable to our principles, although they should not become members of the Union; as, also, all non-electors who would contribute to the local agitation by pecuniary supplies, yet were not prepared to adopt the pledge of membership. We have also succeeded in establishing regular weekly meetings for the transaction of business and the discussion of our principles alternately."

DONCASTER.—The cause here is in rather a languid state. The Council's correspondent writes:—

"We have done very little in the cause this year, as very few of our middle-class men will do anything more than simply to take a card. They believe in the truth of our principles, but want courage to break through the prejudices by which they are held in bondage. There is, however, much good likely to flow out of the present state of parties, of which all are now becoming sick. There are many here who wish us 'God speed' quietly, but for fear of losing caste keep out of our ranks."

DARLINGTON.—From this town a friend of the cause writes:—

"I hope we have a few right-minded men amongst us, who are very desirous to see the cause prospering, but who are without that influence which is almost absolutely necessary to this end. We are doing what we can privately to recommend the principles of complete suffrage, and occasionally an address is given at our monthly meetings, to which the public are invited; but we scarcely can expect much progress in the entire absence of a lecturer. We do not, however, despair of ultimate success, if the members we have enrolled do but act in unison with their distinguishing principles. The silent eloquence of consistency will ultimately tell upon the electoral body, and they will see it to be both their duty and their interest to enter our ranks."

ST AUSTELL.—From St Austell, Cornwall, Mr Vincent writes:—

"I have had two famous meetings in Launceston. They were attended by nearly all the influential and independent inhabitants, including several farmers who rode in from the neighbourhood. A union is about to be formed. I delivered my first address here last night, in a large baptist chapel, to a large audience."

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.—With reference to the resolution of the Council, recommending the friends of the suffrage to make preparations for carrying complete suffrage candidates through the poll, a correspondent in Tavistock suggests—

"That the best way of promoting the election referred to would be for the council, in the proposed circular, to call upon their friends in the different localities to hold public meetings, or as public as they deem consistent with wisdom; but at all events, meetings which should fairly represent the liberals, and then let different candidates be proposed at them, and elected, where possible, by ballot. This would keep up a desirable agitation of our principles, and provide us with a body of men who should not only be polled for at all parliamentary elections, but who would be ready at any moment to represent our interests where circumstances made it desirable for them to do so. With this view you might suggest that more candidates might be balloted for at the proposed meetings than were apparently wanted for the particular borough in which they were elected. You would thus have, moreover, a *corps de reserve*, in case some boroughs should run short; and if you found some suitable name for the office they were elected to fill (like O'Connell's Preservative society), many able and useful men would not object to be elected, which they would if it was supposed that they were merely candidates for a seat in parliament. Our great object evidently is, to find out 'the worthiest,' wherever they are, and put them prominently before the nation and the district in which they reside."

"I am persuaded that a circular from the council, addressed to the liberal electors in the different towns of the district, requesting them immediately to nominate one or two individuals for each borough, and to forward their names to you by a certain day (say the 21st Oct.), would be the best preliminary step that could be taken. There are several individuals in the district who, I think, might be found willing to come forward on the hustings if they saw an opening; but before they can go into boroughs and agitate, or canvass them as candidates, a party in said boroughs must have been previously worked up to feel the want of a candidate. This, I think, can best be done by requiring them to find a suitable representative by a certain day. Unless some system like this is vigorously acted upon, a hundred objections will be urged against a man who intrudes himself upon a constituency before any portion thereof are anxious to get him. And the fear of being deemed intrusive on the other hand will discourage men from putting themselves forward, and that this all-important business will 'drag its slow length along,' and many elections be over before anything is done."

CIRCULATION OF COMPLETE SUFFRAGE TRACTS.—Some conversation took place regarding the circulation of complete suffrage tracts, and the following suggestions were recommended to be brought under the notice of the various local complete suffrage associations throughout the kingdom:—

"That complete suffrage tract associations be formed

in connexion with local unions, or otherwise, as circumstances may answer.

"That a subscription of not less than one penny a week be the primary condition of membership."

"That the funds thus raised be applied exclusively to the purchase of complete suffrage tracts."

"That the committee of the association meet once a month, and apportion the tracts according to their cost, and the amount each member may have subscribed."

"A fund to be raised for the purchase of tracts for gratuitous circulation, by donations."

"The council have now a series of fourteen interesting and important tracts in the depot, 4, Crane court, Fleet street, London; and it is confidently hoped that a decided effort will now be made by the friends of the cause to promote the circulation."

MR VINCENT'S PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

LAUNCESTON.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings, 14th and 15th inst., Mr Henry Vincent delivered two most eloquent lectures (each of nearly three hours' duration), in the public Subscription rooms at Launceston. The first, "On the Constitutional History of Parliament;" the second, "On the Means necessary for restoring Prosperity to our Country." Among the crowded and respectable audiences, who listened with breathless attention to these brilliant orations, were very many of the intelligent yeomanry of the neighbourhood, several of whom had ridden, on each occasion, twelve or fourteen miles to hear the lecturer. Mr Vincent's doctrine of effecting political changes by moral agency alone, and the lucid and cogent reasoning by which he supported that position, disarmed those who had been previously taught that his harangues were "dangerous," and subversive of order. They are dangerous only to the tyrant and the unjust. All shades of party opinion seemed to vanish before the lecturer's statements, and the oft-repeated bursts of applause by which he was greeted, clearly attested the sympathy in sentiment and feeling of his auditors with himself. William Pearce, Esq., a liberal member of the corporation of Launceston, presided at the first lecture; and Mr Peter, solicitor, at the second.

ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL.—We have been favoured by a visit from Henry Vincent, who lectured on civil and religious liberty, in Ebenezer chapel (baptist) on the 16th inst; on complete suffrage, in the Bible Christians' chapel, on the 17th; and on the same subject, in the Cowmarket, on the 18th; to audiences who, with whatever doubts and scruples they have hitherto looked on the proposed remedy for the national woes, were delighted with the speaker's eloquence and amiable spirit, which has secured for him the esteem of almost every one who attended his lectures, and of very many who have heard only by report. Mr Cope, the very esteemed pastor of the independent church, occupied the chair on more than one occasion, and the *élite* of the town and neighbourhood has attended with deep and lively interest to the telling addresses of this talented patriot. The meeting in the Cowmarket was attended chiefly by farmers, who received the sentiments of the speaker with cordiality. It is fully determined to form a complete suffrage union in the town.

MENAGISSEY, CORNWALL.—On Saturday evening Henry Vincent addressed the inhabitants of this fishing town on complete suffrage; Mr Dunn, ship-builder, in the chair. The people received the suffrage principles in a hearty manner; and at the conclusion gave three hearty cheers for complete suffrage. Great interest is beginning to be felt in Cornwall in favour of the complete suffrage movement.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE IN CORNWALL.—The influence of Mr Vincent's active exertions in this district is already beginning to produce beneficial results, even in those places which he has not as yet visited. In proof of this we give the following extract from an able letter to the electors of East Cornwall, printed in large type, which appeared in the *Falmouth Packet* of Saturday, a paper favourable to the principles of complete suffrage:—

"Examine the question of complete suffrage, and you will come to the conclusion that poverty, and not intelligibility, is the cause of shutting the millions of our country from the possession of a vote. It is high time to be active. A vigorous effort must be made to secure our independence, and it is imagined that you will be the more induced to make it by having in view the future good which would result. Are you prepared to enrol yourselves in a club, having an unpaid committee of management, whose object it would be to promote the cause of reform of the right kind, and to further the interests of any staunch, independent, and patriotic candidates who may offer themselves to your notice? You are at present like a body without a soul—completely disjointed, and at the mercy of insincere and disguising Tories, whose only object is power, and profit from monopolies, which they endeavour to persuade you are for your welfare. The Tory party are held together by the band of interested motives, and when they talk of patriotism, it can be seen by any man conversant with man, that hypocrisy of the foulest kind sits on their lips, dictating the utterance of unfelt emotions. Stand aloof from them and be men, who are acquainted with your rights,

And, knowing, dare maintain."

"At present no union is seen among you. Where are your former leaders? Have they shrunk from the task of firmly carrying out those principles which they on Mount Folly taught you to love? Echo answers, where are they? Oh, for a second Diogenes to wander up and down with a light at mid-day to find them. Do you think the task would be hopeless? Then if they are in seclusion and fail to answer to your call, be your own friends, and adopt means that in future you will not be sold by half-hearted and childish efforts. Let an election happen to-morrow, and where are your leaders, electors of East Cornwall? They are unknown, at least. These things ought not to be. We want in Cornwall a "patriotic club," based on the principle of demanding a repeal of the corn laws, a wide extension of the franchise, and the unfettering of commerce generally from the chains of mo-

nopoly. Here is a definite object. It is not sufficient for a man to say he is a reformer. We want a definition of the term. Lay down principles, and then you know what you are about. We live in eventful times; there is a contest waging between the many and the few for power, and you, in common with other constituencies, must determine the question. Again, I say, be men, electors of East Cornwall, and not slaves."

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.—On Tuesday evening the 15th inst., a meeting of the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets was held for the purpose of forming a Complete Suffrage association for the southern division, to comprise the parishes of Whitechapel, Stepney, St George's, Wapping, and Shadwell. Colonel T. Perronet Thompson, the steady and unwearied advocate of parliamentary reform, occupied the chair. The first resolution adverted to the alarming condition of the country, the consequence, it contended, of class legislation, and affirmed that the adoption of the principles of complete suffrage would be the most certain and efficacious means to extricate us from the perils by which we are surrounded. It was proposed for the adoption of the meeting, by Jonathan Duncan, Esq., and was supported by Dr Bowkett, and met with the unanimous approbation of the meeting. Resolutions followed, forming the Association, and appointing a committee to conduct its operations. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated. An association for the northern division, comprising the parishes of Hackney and Stoke Newington, had previously been formed, and it is in contemplation to form like associations for the east and west divisions. Under these auspices we hope to see this important borough freed from the influences which have hitherto identified it with whiggism, and prepared to send to parliament, whenever the opportunity shall occur, representatives, unconnected with sect or party, who will advance the cause of peace, liberty, and truth.

FINSBURY.—At the meeting of the association for this borough on Thursday evening, the following resolution with reference to the Chelsea Pensioners bill, then pending in the house of Commons, was unanimously adopted:—

"That this association would express its cordial approbation of the conduct of their esteemed representative, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., and of the other members of parliament, who have so nobly come forward to obstruct the passing of the Chelsea Out-pensioners' bill, a measure both uncalled for and unconstitutional, brought forward as it was at the close of a session almost unexampled for the neglect and indifference with which the sufferings and privations of the people have been treated; and this association would earnestly request them not to relax their exertions, but to prevent, by all constitutional means, the passing of a measure, so arbitrary in its character, and fraught with so much danger to the liberties of the people."

MANCHESTER COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION.—On Thursday evening last, August 17th, a lecture was delivered at the rooms of the union, Sever street, by Mr Frederick Warren, "on the nature and principles of the Complete Suffrage union." The lecturer commenced by showing the origin of, and the necessity for, a government. That when any number of people entered into a social compact, and agreed to form a government, each man in the community gave up a certain portion of the rights he had previously possessed, for the good of the whole community included within the compact. That when a government so formed did not willingly listen to all the just grievances of the people, and use all the exertions at their command to redress such grievances, such a government was not entitled to the support of the people governed; and that when it acted contrary to the principles upon which it was formed, the people had clearly the power of bringing about a state of things, to make it subservient to the object for which it was originally intended; viz., to protect life and property. He also showed that the right of every man, who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who was untainted with crime, to have a voice in the making of the laws by which he was to be governed, was clearly and distinctly laid down in the constitution of the country; and that the people could not be justly deprived of this right without their consent, and that the refusal of the government to permit men to exercise this right, was clearly an act of the grossest injustice; in fact, robbing man of his dearest and best rights. The lecturer showed, in a very clear and lucid manner, that the only hope of giving perpetuity and stability to the British empire was by giving to the mass of the people a direct interest in the management of its affairs; by which means all the existing laws which have operated so much to their detriment might be removed, and a check be given to the enactment of any other bad laws. In a similar way the lecturer proceeded to illustrate and enforce the necessity for the other objects of the union, viz., the ballot, payment of members, annual parliaments, no property qualification, and equal electoral districts. The lecture was listened to with the greatest attention, and elicited much applause. The room was crowded to excess, and scores were unable to gain admission.

TEA PARTY IN HONOUR OF JOSEPH STURGE AND THE 1801 ELECTORS.—The committee appointed to correspond with a number of gentlemen, inviting their attendance, and consulting their convenience, as to the time, find that it is impossible to make any immediate arrangements, and have consequently postponed it *sine die*. The members of the suffrage association intend to take tea together at their news room, on Monday, at five o'clock, after which very important communications will be brought before them.—*Notts Review*.

DURHAM ELECTION.—An able address has been sent to the electors and non-electors of the city of

Durham, from the Newcastle and Gateshead Complete Suffrage association. We are unable to insert it entire, on account of its length, but give the following extracts:—

"Fellow-countrymen!—Allow us, the members of the Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead Complete Suffrage association, to congratulate you upon your success, and thank you for your noble exertions in procuring the return to parliament, as member for your ancient city, of J. Bright, Esq., of Rochdale, one of the most enlightened, best, and boldest champions of the cause of the people—a man who is not merely prepared to strike down the corn monopoly, but also to strike at the parent of that and all other monopolies—the monopoly of legislative power. That is the prime, the radical evil; the others are but its poisonous branches. That is the dire hydra, and the corn law is but one of its heads; and were it struck off, some other evil would grow in its place, unless the monster itself be crushed to death by the herculean power of the nation."

"We know that J. Bright's first object is, to put down the law that famishes the poor. But he must know, and the nation must and will learn, that the lesser evil must be cut down through the greater—that the struggle, to terminate successfully, must not be for the purpose of expunging one bad law from the statute book, but of destroying the tyrant powers that put it there—that inflicted the curse, and are prepared to defend it to the utmost, in utter scorn and defiance of truth and justice, and with selfish and merciless indifference to human suffering, and the welfare and glory of our country."

"We know that the men of the League think their object attainable by direct means—that is, without the aid of any constitutional change; but, as the most distinguished of them are known to be friends of the people's rights, we see not what is to hinder the two objects to be simultaneously pursued in the general election, now rapidly approaching, as they have been in the town of Nottingham, and now so triumphantly in the city of Durham."

"If, in your city, where the established priesthood and the aristocratic power have ever been thought almost resistless, it has been found practicable to brave and defeat all their efforts, to reject with dignified and with magnanimous scorn, the instrument of their vile ambition, by placing before the inhabitants, not a mere opposer of a single iniquitous law, but a declared and well-known friend to the full rights of the people; surely, in other cities and boroughs the contest would be less dubitable; or, at least, as certain success would attend a similarly just and bold policy."

"Believing in the practicability of this policy, we hail its partial success in Durham, as we did in Nottingham, with unbounded delight; trusting that the glorious example you have set will not be lost upon the principal constituencies of the empire."

It then goes on to discuss the present position of the country, and the prospects of political parties, and concludes:—

"If it (the opportunity to strike a blow at class domination) passes away unimproved—the cloud that seems breaking up will return—a whig ministry, without the support of the working classes, will speedily fall. Ireland will wrench herself from our sway, and aristocracy, pierced, but not slain, will cling to the remnant of her power; resume her predominance; perpetrate fresh crimes; and erect a barrier to the progress of justice and liberty in our country, that may leave it powerless to recover its commercial superiority and splendour; and doom it to inevitable decay—a relic of what might have been a happy and glorious nation. May heaven avert such a catastrophe! and may the constituencies of this empire, animated by the bright example of your independence, and wisdom, and justice, follow in your footsteps; and instead of fighting for a mere expediency man, a creature of circumstances, a half-and-half reformer, a man utterly unfit for the crisis of our country's fate, erect their standard in the name of complete freedom, and wield all their energies with the assistance and sympathy of the working classes, that they may give to the senate such patriots as J. Bright, Esq.; and then, though they give but a small number, these, with the advantage of circumstances, and the enthusiastic support of the mass of the people, will be able to baffle and subdue all opposition, and secure to Ireland and to England, that instrument by which alone they can be saved and blessed—a free and just constitution, based on the will of the nation, with the crown at its head; and not a constitution which invests the few with power to oppress and plunder the many; to pursue their own selfish aims and base ambition, at the sacrifice of the peace, the happiness, the prosperity, of millions."

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A correspondent sends the following:—"A person who says his name is Thompson, and that he has been driven from his situation in America for advocating the emancipation of slavery in that country; that he was a baptist, and since his expulsion has gone about to expose the system of slavery which is carried on in America. He obtains the names of the baptist and other ministers at the places he visits, and requests the privilege of lecturing in their chapels on the subject of slavery, with the privilege of making a collection towards defraying his expenses in traveling from place to place; and, in addition, he solicits some one to go round with him to call upon the respectable inhabitants to get money from them. At Kegworth he was indulged with the use of the baptist chapel, and gave a lecture. The collection being but small, he afterwards urged a friend to go with him to call upon the people, saying he did not get sufficient to pay his expenses. This led to an inquiry at the inn where he had lodged, and they found that his mode of living, and indulgence, and expenses at the inn, the short time he was there, gave them reason to suspect that he is an impostor. He visited Castle Donington, but was not permitted to lecture. He called upon several respectable people, and to one he said he was going in a very different direction to that he afterwards took, which adds to the suspicion that he is a man that ought not to be encouraged."

DURHAM ELECTION.—The petition against Mr Bright's return is from Mr Thomas Bowes, of Elvet, near Durham, gentleman; Mr William Henderson,

of the South Bailey, same city, gentleman; Mr John Henry Forster, of Old Elvet, gentleman; and Mr Francis Humble, of Framwellgate, printer and publisher. It contains the usual allegations of bribery, treating, intimidation, &c.

Among the duelists of the last fifty years were the Dukes of York, Norfolk, and Richmond; the Earls Shelburne, Macartney, Townsend, Exmouth, Talbot, Lauderdale, and Lonsdale; the Lords Malden, Camelford, Paget, Castlereagh, and Belgrave; Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Canning, Tierney, Burdett, Wellington, Londonderry, &c.

OMNIPOTENCE OF PARLIAMENT.—It has been said, that "parliament can do anything but make a man a woman," and a clause (facetiously called the "interpretation clause") in the Admiralty Lands bill, now before the Lords, forms a curious illustration of the saying. That clause, among other things, enacts that "every word importing the masculine gender only, shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male."

THE "GREAT MAN."—In retaliating that part of Mr D'Israeli's strictures during the Irish debate, the other night, which spoke of some "great man" being wanted with great measures, Sir Robert Peel sarcastically observed, that he had looked for Mr D'Israeli himself as the "coming man." This meant more than meets the eye, and the House understood it well. The story goes, that Mr D'Israeli had already been designated by another member (the reader will readily guess who) as the "coming man." Recently that member, with whom the author of the Revolutionary Epic was not at all acquainted, bowed in a very reverent manner to the rising statesman—of Hebrew extraction, be it remembered, and a traveler in the East. Subsequently the same enthusiast asked leave to sit near the member for Shrewsbury; entered into conversation, and explained to the puzzled Mr D'Israeli, that although he might not be conscious of it himself, he was probably the Messiah! "Fools may stumble" at this announcement, but obviously Sir Robert Peel does not.—*Spectator*.

The British Bible society has just presented to the Royal library a collection of bibles in eighty-two different languages, consisting of one hundred and nineteen volumes.

REGISTERED PLACES OF WORSHIP FOR CELEBRATION OF MARRIAGES.—By a recent parliamentary return, we find that the number of places of worship in England registered for the celebration of marriages, up to the 30th June, 1842, was 1922; of which 187 were in Lancashire, 171 in Yorkshire, and 115 in Middlesex. In Cheshire there were 38 places registered. The 187 in Lancashire are thus classified according to their religious denomination:—Presbyterians—3 church of Scotland; 3 united secession church; 13 English presbyterians and unitarians; 11 presbyterians not otherwise defined. Independents—62 independents or congregationalists. Baptists—7 particular or Calvinistic; 1 general or Arminian; 11 baptists not otherwise defined. Methodists (Arminian)—Wesleyan, 0; new connexion, 3; primitive, 0; association, 4; independent methodists, 1. Calvinistic methodists—English and Welsh, 0; Lady Huntingdon's connexion, 3. Roman catholics, 63. Foreign churches, 0. Miscellaneous—New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian, 5; Christian Israelites, 1; Evangelical friends, 1. Undescribed, or belonging to no specific denomination, 5. In England and Wales, the places classed as presbyterian are 178; independent, 798; baptist, 461; methodists (Arminian), 135; ditto (Calvinistic), 42; Roman catholics, 263; foreign churches, 4; miscellaneous, 41.

A SCENE IN THE PEERS.—Lord Campbell was beginning to address the House, when—Lord Brougham interfered. A noble lord thought that it would be as well to hear what Lord Campbell had to say. Lord Brougham did not care what any one thought. Lord Campbell: Why you have spoken twice already. Lord Brougham: Well! and how many times would you have spoken if you could? Lord Wharnccliffe: There is nothing before the House, and this is irregular. Lord Brougham: What's irregular? I know I'm regularly interrupted whenever I get up; and if there's no motion, what's that to me? It's for the noble lord himself who complains to propose one. Lord Campbell: I rose for the purpose—Lord Brougham: Of course you did; but any purpose may be no purpose. Lord Campbell: Really I must appeal to the noble lord on the woolsack, whether—Lord Brougham: Who prevents you from appealing to the woolsack? I can do that myself, if that's all. Lord Campbell: I really have reason to complain of the very gross and extraordinary conduct—Lord Brougham: Why, you've complained three times already. If you're going to speak again, you had better let us have something in the shape of a motion. The Lord Chancellor: If the noble lord (Campbell) has a motion to submit, he is quite in order; but if not, I think his proceeding to make any further observations would be irregular. The Duke of Wellington: I have listened to this conversation with some attention, and I do not think—giving my opinion as an old member of this House—that there is much to be gained by it. Lord Campbell: I was only going to say—Lord Brougham: But you can't say it. Make your motion! Lord Campbell then moved that the House adjourn, which was carried, and their lordships broke up.—*Punch*.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—A letter from Dr Lepsius, a member of the scientific expedition sent by the King of Prussia to Egypt, has just announced that the ruins of the ancient labyrinth and of the pyramid of Meris have been discovered. The account states that former descriptions, particularly of Messrs

Jomard and Coutelle, by no means agree with the real localities, and that the drawing of Mr Perring, Colonel Wyse's clever architect, gives but a poor idea of the existing ruins. There are some hundreds of chambers standing, with walls of from fifteen to twenty feet high, and the name of Moeris has been frequently found amongst the inscriptions. Dr Lepsius says that the supposition of Manethan that this monarch belonged to the twelfth dynasty is confirmed. The supposition that the ancient lake of Moeris was at Birke-el-Kernn is found to be incorrect. The immense embankments, 160 feet wide, of the real lake have been discovered by M. Linant, a French architect in the service of the Pasha. Its use was as a reservoir for the waters of the Nile in order to pour them out in times of drought over the plains of Memphis and the provinces bordering on the Delta.

HYDROPATHY.—The importance of a correct performance of the functions of the skin is far greater than we ordinarily suppose. The skin is the most extensive organ of the human body, and the natural discharge by perspiration is a salutary emanation, which frees the frame from acrid and impure humours, a freedom which is essential to health. Obstructed perspiration is the cause of many of the most painful disorders of mankind. A healthy person of middle stature perspires, within twenty-four hours, no less than from three to five pounds in weight; thus expelling from the system by the pores, noxious matter, which, if retained in the body by a constricted skin, cannot be otherwise than productive of serious consequences; for this extensive outside covering is a necessary outlet for the wastes of nature, and discharges, when in healthy action, more than the lungs, bladder, and bowels together. By microscopic inspection it is fully proved that the surface of the skin resembles a very scaly fish; these scales are so small, that the space occupied by a grain of sand will cover two hundred and fifty of them. On examining one of these scales by a high magnifying power, it is clearly seen that one scale covers five hundred pores, or holes through which perspiration escapes; consequently, a space occupied by a grain of sand, say the twentieth part of an inch, includes and covers one hundred and twenty-five thousand pores! What then must the surface of the whole skin cover? This is beyond all calculation—equally true and wonderful. Hence, it is proved to a demonstration, that the skin is constructed to answer the most important purposes of the animal economy.—*Dr Graham on Cold Water.*

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE ROWDY JOURNAL.—"You have heard of Jefferson Brick I see, sir," quoth the colonel, with a smile. "England has heard of Jefferson Brick. Europe has heard of Jefferson Brick. Let me see, when did you leave England, sir?"—"Five weeks ago," said Martin.—"Five weeks ago," repeated the colonel, thoughtfully; as he took his seat upon the table, and swung his legs. "Now let me ask you, sir, which of Mr Brick's articles had become at that time the most obnoxious to the British Parliament and the court of St. James's?"—"Upon my word," said Martin, "I—"—"I have reason to know, sir," interrupted the colonel, "that the aristocratic circles of your country quail before the name of Jefferson Brick. I should like to be informed, sir, from your lips, which of his sentiments has struck the deadliest blow—"—"At the hundred heads of the hydra of corruption now grovelling in the dust beneath the lance of reason, and spouting up to the universal arch above us, its sanguinary gore," said Mr Brick, putting on a little blue cloth cap with a glazed front, and quoting his last article.—"The libation of freedom, Brick," hinted the colonel—"Must sometimes be quaffed in blood, colonel," cried Brick. And when he said "blood," he gave the great pair of scissors a sharp snap, as if they said blood too, and were quite of his opinion. This done they both looked at Martin, pausing for a reply.—"Upon my life," said Martin, who had by this time quite recovered his usual coolness, "I can't give you any satisfactory information about it; for the truth is that I—"—"Stop!" cried the colonel, glancing sternly at his war correspondent, and giving his head one shake after every sentence. "That you never heard of Jefferson Brick, sir. That you never read Jefferson Brick, sir. That you never saw the Rowdy Journal, sir. That you never knew, sir, of its mighty influence upon the cabinets of Europe—Yes?"—"That's what I was about to observe, certainly," said Martin.—"Keep cool, Jefferson," said the colonel gravely. "Don't bust! oh you Europeans? Arter that, let's have a glass of wine!"—*Martin Chuzzlewit.*

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 23d.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr Hawes repeated his disapprobation of the measure. He objected to it, first because it came too late in the session to receive due consideration; and, secondly, because its professed tendency towards the extinction of slavery appeared to him to be doubtful. But since it had now been so modified by ministers as to be really in its present state a government bill, he felt that he had not the power to defeat or delay it; and therefore, though he could have wished it postponed, he would not oppose it. Mr Mildmay moved that it should be read a third time on that day three months. Sir J. R. Reid seconded his amendment. Sir T. Wilde said, that this bill was opposed by two sections of members, one of which objected to it because it would repress this kind of commerce,

and the other because it would not. It was no new measure; there had been long and ample notice that it was to be brought forward. Unless it were fitting that British subjects resident abroad should be permitted to employ their capital in encouraging the slave trade, the opposition to this measure could not be sustained. It affected slave trading only, and not slave holding. It prevented the importation of fresh slaves, but not the transfer of slaves in the country where they already existed as such. The Attorney-general said the bill was beneficial in this, among other respects, that it would evince to foreign nations the sincerity of the British desire to extinguish that traffic. He vindicated the necessity of the clauses which he had introduced. After a little more discussion, the bill was read a third time without a division.

FATHER MATHEW.—In reply to Colonel Sibthorp, who complained of the popish character of Father Mathew's proceedings, Sir J. Graham said he certainly was aware that Father Mathew had visited this part of the United Kingdom, and that in several large cities the pledge of temperance had been taken by large numbers of the working classes. This did not in the slightest degree excite his jealousy, as he felt the greatest desire for the observance of such a pledge by every class of society, and nothing had particularly excited his attention except a report of the interchange of a salute in public between Father Mathew and Lord Stanhope [laughter].

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DEFAMATION AND LIBEL BILL.—Lord Campbell in moving the consideration of the Commons' amendments to his Defamation and Libel bill, lamented the mutilation it had suffered, and cited a number of instances to show the injustice of adhering, as the lower House had done, to the old rule of common law, which denied redress for any spoken scandal, unless it imputed an indictable offence or tended to injure a man in his profession. The chastest matron or the purest maid might be accused of incontinency; the bravest soldier might be publicly proclaimed as a coward or a scoundrel; yet the law, although punishing the imputation that one person had lifted his hand against another, afforded no redress. He contended that in such cases as these the treatment of spoken should be assimilated with that of written slander, and thought that the fear of costs would be a sufficient restriction upon frivolous actions. He complained also of the omission of the clauses which prevented the mere truth of a charge from being a sufficient answer in a civil action without proof that the publication was for the public benefit, but generally approved the other alterations. The Lord Chancellor vindicated the discretion of the House of Commons in the changes they had made, and the amendments were then agreed to.

POOR LAW.—Lord Teynham afterwards moved for certain returns affecting the administration of the poor law, with the view principally of procuring for the poor an extension of out-door relief, but partly also that he might procure the appointment of a committee to inquire into the operation of the act. The motion was prefaced by a lengthened anti-poor-law address. Lord Stanhope complained that some returns, which had been ordered by the House last session, had not been produced, and expressed his surprise that Lord Teynham should have contented himself with asking for only a more merciful administration of the law. He objected not only to its cruelty and injustice, but to its principle, and, on behalf of the oppressed poor, demanded its repeal. That result would one day be obtained; and if it was not conceded by parliament, it would be achieved by the people. Lord Wharmcliffe had no objection to the returns, and the motion was, therefore, agreed to.

THE REGENT OF SPAIN.—Private letters, received early yesterday morning, state that General Espartero, with the ex-ministers of war and the interior, and General Van Halen, did not, on leaving Falmouth, proceed in the Prometheus steamer to Havre, as was expected, to take the Duchess of Victory on board, but came from that harbour to Portsmouth, which they reached on Monday at sunset. Neither the Regent nor any of his companions in exile landed, and General Espartero thought proper, under all circumstances, to decline any honours from the naval authorities on his arrival off that port. It will depend upon any movement he may deem proper to make, whether he will reach the metropolis either this evening or to-morrow, but it is rumoured his excellency most probably will go to Havre to receive the Duchess.

FATHER MATHEW AT DEPTFORD.—This town was again the scene of Father Mathew's labours yesterday, a piece of ground which was private property being selected as the place of meeting. The "Malt and Hops society" again mustered their opposition, but were finally put down. In consequence of the pouring rain the attendance was very scanty, and up to six o'clock only about 150 had taken the pledge. At that time about 200 men from the dock yard appeared before Father Mathew, and formed a batch for the same purpose.

THE LATE FIRES.—SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM.—A very suspicious fact has attended nearly all the recent fires that have occurred in the metropolis, namely, that their origin could not be traced to accountable accident. The cause generally assigned is spontaneous combustion, a somewhat modern and by no means safe or satisfactory conclusion. The fire which took place on Monday morning, in a new and unoccupied house in the new square (Cambridge

square, Edgeware road), has been caused, every one in the neighbourhood says, wilfully and maliciously, and therefore the owner of the house, Mr Ponsford, has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the incendiary or incendiaries.—*Chronicle.*

SOUTH WALES.—Writing from Swansea, the *Times* reporter says—"On Friday night the Perthrydd gate, with the toll-house, was again destroyed by the Rebeccaites, who, it appears, carried on their proceedings in the same systematic manner as usual; and with equal impunity as to detection. These outrages appear to be less numerous than usual; but the fact of fewer gates being pulled down does not indicate any abatement of the hatred to toll bars in the people, but merely arises from the fact of there being very few obnoxious gates and bars left standing in the country, and those that are so, are obliged to be constantly guarded to insure their safety. Indeed, in their objection to the present tolls and state of the turnpike-trusts the people are unanimous. From Swansea to Llanely is a distance of 10½ miles, and for this short distance the tolls with a horse and gig amount to no less than 2s. 3d. From here to Neath, eight miles, the tolls with a gig are 1s. 3d. These tolls do not, however, appear to be confined to any one district, for in the adjoining county of Brecon they are even heavier and more oppressive than they are here."

ROSCOMMON DEMONSTRATION.—A "monster" meeting for the county of Connaught came off on Sunday, at Roscommon. "This demonstration," says the *Times* reporter, "was marked by no feature of novelty to distinguish it from those which have preceded it, with the exception of the laudable efforts made by some of the conservative gentlemen of the county to influence their tenantry to abstain from countenancing it by their presence. Mr Denis, Mr H. Kelly, of Castle Kelly, Captain Mitchell, of Castlestrange, and some others whose names I was unable to ascertain, exerted themselves for some time past with that view, and with the best results. The course adopted by Mr Kelly was the general theme of conversation on the platform at the meeting to-day, and his conduct, of course, was loudly censured by the repealers as arbitrary and tyrannical. A large body of police were stationed on the property of the above-named gentlemen to prevent any violent interference with their tenantry. In the course of his speech, Mr O'Connell announced that—Before the expiration of the week he would publish his plan for the restoration of the Irish parliament. They of course acknowledged Victoria as their Queen, God bless her, and they would maintain all her prerogative. The Irish House of Lords would be acknowledged with all its privileges, and they would insist upon the Irish House of Commons having the number of three hundred members. He would submit to the public the number of counties, and the towns which should have representatives in the Irish parliament. The machinery of his plan for proceeding for the repeal would be laid before the people, and he had no doubt they would seriously read it. He also again attacked Lord Brougham; that nobleman's present position reminding one of the cautionary lines of the poet, which he would adapt to him—

"If parts allure thee, think how Brougham shined,
The brightest, maddest, meanest of mankind."

About 600 sat down to dinner.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGE QUESTION.—The *Belfast Chronicle* authoritatively announces that the long disputed question as to the validity of presbyterian marriages will very soon be settled in a manner which will give satisfaction throughout the province of Ulster, by removing all just grounds of complaint. The following are given as the leading provisions of the contemplated measure:—By it the right of presbyterian clergymen to marry members of their communion to episcopalians is completely recognised, and the most perfect equality established. There is, however, to be a publication of bans, as in the established church; the ceremony also is to be performed in the meeting house, within canonical hours, and a marriage registry is to be kept."

SPAIN.—The tranquillity of this country is not yet restored. In an order of the 16th, dated from the citadel of Barcelona, General Arbutnot declares that the Junta having again constituted itself "Supreme Junta of the government," he could not recognise it as such. Brigadier Echalea, who is not yet replaced at Montjuich, had refused to join the junta. Brigadier Prim arrived at Barcelona on the 17th, and repaired immediately to the citadel. The junta has re-armed the battalion of volunteers with muskets taken from the Atarazanas. Some men belonging to this battalion, preceded by drummers, who were beating the rappel, fired upon a group of young men, one of whom was killed and another wounded. The battalion of artillery of the militia has declared against the riot. In the evening of the 17th the junta, followed by a fraction of the municipality, withdrew to the Atarazanas, in the midst of the volunteers. Espartero, besides his manifesto already known, had drawn up, on the 30th of July, on board the Betis, a protest signed by him and those who accompanied him, against all that had been done and might be done contrary to the constitution.

By a decree of the 16th, the government declared Don Baldomero Espartero, and those who signed his protest, deprived of their titles, ranks, employments, and decorations. The junta of Saragossa, says the *Phare des Pyrenees*, following the example of that of Barcelona, have addressed a representation to the government for the purpose of demanding the reunion of a central junta.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat is moderate; of foreign, large. Prices are steady.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a large number of letters from various parts of the country, on the subject of an anti-state-church convention. We propose to publish next week select extracts from them, but, in accordance with our promise, shall withhold the names of the writers.

"X. Y. Z." The objection to which he refers was answered at length in an article, entitled, "Honest Fears dispelled," which was added to an edition of the "Reconciliation" pamphlet, published by Mr Dalrymple, of Edinburgh.

"A. L." We know not to what communication he refers.

"J. T. B." Mr O'Neill is, we believe, a single man, and has hitherto been supported by the congregation over which he presides.

To our Carnarvon correspondent we reply, whatever may be the result of following in the path of principle, it is in no case a justification for our abandonment of it.

"J. H." and "Thotmosis" declined.

"An Objector" next week.

"H. Martin" and "Omega." As soon as we can find room.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1843.

SUMMARY.

THIS week we bid adieu for a season to parliament. We are not sorry for it. The farewell costs us no pang of regret—wings from us no tears of sorrow. We have a glimmering notion that the country will probably share our indifference, and will hear the tale of parting without betraying any profound emotion. Why not? Between it and the legislature there is but a conventional connection. A virtual divorce has already taken place, although no deed of separation has been legally drawn up and signed. The sayings and doings in parliament have been received by the public much after the same fashion of cold and constrained politeness as etiquette exacts from the miserable husband whom domestic differences have driven to nourish secret alienation of heart from the partner of his home, but who has not yet gone to the length of formally proclaiming that alienation to the world. There is not about the discussions of our senators that charm of brilliancy, nor that solid recommendation of wisdom, which may give a zest even to the outpourings of insincerity and pretence. But to be condemned to wade, knee deep, through stagnant marshes of twaddle—to know that the solemn nonsense heaped together in debate is gathered into one place only for show—to be conscious that the speeches of our assembled representatives are not merely dull but hypocritical—un-reality done into the vilest prose—heavy lead palmed upon us as a currency of unalloyed silver—this reconciles us to a temporary suspension of that department of our labours which consists in reading discussions, the sole object of which is the mystification of common sense, and of criticising speeches which, in most cases, are got up only to delude the "out of doors" community. Parliamentary debating, now-a-days, is the paint and varnish with which an aristocracy contrive to make selfish ends look patriotic, and oppression, statesmanlike. It may be set down as the "smiles and affability" with which conspiracy against the rights and well-being of the nation, hides its "native semblance"—the whited exterior of the noisome sepulchre.

Let us begin with the Lords. Their proceedings of late have not been very note-worthy, nor are we wont to pay much attention to them; their only business appearing to be the registration of measures sent up to them by their nominees in the House of Commons. But their debate on Tuesday se'night, on the Irish Arms bill, was remarkable. In the first place, not a single reason was put forward by any one of these noble personages to show the necessity of the measure. Schemes of coercion never stand in need of recommendation with their lordships. Then, the maintenance, in its monstrous integrity, of the Irish church establishment was insisted upon by both parties. Thirdly, a state provision for the catholic priesthood was regarded by almost every man who took part in the discussion as a wise expedient for tranquillising Ireland. Lastly, Lord Camoys, who expressed his desire for the destruction of the established church, was rebuked by Lord Brougham, for a disregard of the oath with which, as a catholic peer, he had qualified himself for his functions, with an assumed solemnity of manner, and which would have become the King of Hanover, in whose

presence, and for whose especial gratification, seemingly, the whole speech was delivered, much better than they did the once eloquent opponent of a bigoted priesthood. The rabid Orangeism of the sentiments uttered on this occasion by the ex-chancellor, was ill excused by his subsequent assertion that, in a letter received by him from Lord Melbourne in 1835, he had been formally released by the whigs from the ties of party.

The Commons have been busy shoveling hosts of bills into the upper house. Notwithstanding the manly and determined opposition of Mr Duncombe, seconded by Messrs Cobden, Bright, and others, the Chelsea Pensioners bill has been forced through all its stages in the *people's* house, and is sent forward to receive the quiet sanction of the peers. By it ministers have gained an enormous accession to the physical force at their disposal. We suspect that the application of it will startle many who have quietly looked on during the brief period of the passing of this alarming measure through parliamentary forms. The Defamation and Libel bill, sent down from the Lords, has been sucked of its chief virtue by the Attorney-general. The clause which put oral upon the same footing as written slander, and that which made the plea of truth no justification for libel in a civil action, have been struck out. "The mutilation of the Libel bill," says the *Spectator*, of late a most ingenious apologist for the misdeeds of government, "a bill so highly creditable to Lord Campbell and his compeers—is Sir Frederick Pollock's great work in parliament this session." The Slave Trade Suppression bill raised a slight discussion. Save a long and able speech from Mr Charles Buller, propounding a plan of practical colonisation applicable to the Canadas, which Mr Hope, on the part of ministers, promised to take "under consideration"—a little talk on the affairs of Greece—and a little on those of Servia, the other business of the Commons was chiefly of a routine character.

Repeal agitation in Ireland by no means abates. The meeting on Tara hill, the traditional abode of Irish royalty, seems to have eclipsed all former gatherings. Portions of Mr O'Connell's speech ran in a deeper and more solemn tone of earnestness than heretofore, betokening a consciousness of the tremendous power he wields, and giving to our minds the first real indication of his own belief in the practicability of his object. Unparalleled success may have fired in his bosom a new train of hope and of ambition. Be this as it may, the speech of the "Liberator" on Tara hill sounds more like reality than aught which has fallen from him heretofore. Nor is this wonderful. Retreat is now more dangerous than advance. Mr O'Connell's safety lies in his fidelity to his professed object.

Outrages in Wales have become somewhat less numerous, almost every toll-house in the disturbed districts being guarded by dragoons. The correspondent of the *Times*, according to his own account, has been sitting as commissioner to hear grievances, and report to the public. Welsh impetuosity, under the guidance, probably, of some shrewd and able adviser, has forced Welsh wrongs into notice, and bids fair to obtain speedy redress. Another attack by the *Times* on voluntarism and dissenting ministers in the principality shows the malignity of the writer without giving additional plausibility to the calumnies he has chosen to push into currency. The next great project of statesmanship to be set afloat, we suppose, will be the state payment of dissenting ministers in Wales. Is the *Times* reporter paving the way for some such proposal?

The Ashton turn-out is at an end. Trade is reviving a little—and yet not sufficiently to prevent a large and influential meeting of bankers, manufacturers, and gentlemen, at Birmingham, from adopting an address to the Queen, praying for the immediate dismissal from their posts of her present advisers. Mr Attwood, the founder and head of the political unions which forced the Reform bill, is about to emerge from his recent retirement, and to propound a plan for re-uniting, in one irresistible phalanx, the whole body of reformers. At present he shrouds himself in mystery—the oracle has not yet spoken—and, for the best of all reasons, therefore, we purpose saying nothing whatever about it. In the metropolis several destructive fires have occurred.

Espartero has arrived in England, where he will be received, we are told, with all the honours due to his exalted station.

THE SESSION OF 1843.

ANOTHER number of our paper will not see the light before the prorogation of Parliament. The few members whose attendance, by the application of ministerial stimulants, outlives the season of party discussion, and serves to drive bills through their several stages of legislative form, at the most rapid pace which the standing orders of the House will admit of, are on the eve of obtaining, from her Majesty's government, a dismissal to more congenial pursuits. To-morrow, the machinery of law-making will be stopped for the usual interval of rest—and, like a tree in autumn, stripped alike

of foliage and of fruit, the representative system will be past bearing until the return of another season. This is a not inappropriate time for reviewing the product of the now irrevocable past.

Neither with nor without comment, shall we enumerate the measures brought to completion during the bygone session. A mere catalogue of those acts which have reached the maturity of the Royal assent, would afford little entertainment and less instruction to our readers, and would serve but as a very inadequate illustration of the want of adaptation in the present legislative bodies to work out any comprehensive improvement for the people. It will be far more interesting, and incalculably more useful, to note the prominent characteristics of the session—to arrange the matters which figure before us into distinct groups—and, overlooking the immense undergrowth of mere detail, to fix attention upon some of the general tendencies which numerous individual acts have established, rather than to distract our minds by a separate notice of the acts themselves.

The words and deeds of those who claim the title of parliamentary representatives may be looked at as they affect the people, the aristocracy, the church, and finance.

The condition of the lower *strata* of society, the great masses of the operatives, and the more scattered, but not less numerous, peasantry of the three kingdoms—of the whole class of small tradesmen, dependent upon their custom—and of a very large proportion of the middle classes, whose incomes are derived from trade and commerce—the condition of these several sections of the community, constituting the great majority of the population, had, up to the very opening of the session in February, been, for three or four years back, one of continuous and increasing depression. It had exhibited all the degrees of misery which range between absolute starvation on the one hand, and rapidly dissolving capital on the other. The general "strike" of August, 1842, was one of those violent efforts which the social body sometimes makes to throw off internal disease. Failing as it did, and as it was certain to do, in securing direct and immediate relief, there yet prevailed a hope, that so alarming a symptom of national distress could not show itself in vain, and that its appearance would induce the government to come forward, early in the present year, with large and well-digested remedial measures. During the continuance of the disturbances, and for a brief period subsequently to their subsidence, the necessity for manfully coping with the condition-of-England question was largely insisted upon by the leading organs of the aristocracy. Public expectation waited confidently for the re-assembling of parliament, and we well remember the scornful incredulity with which our own prediction, that the wants of the people would meet with no attention in that quarter, was received on all hands.

What has been the result? What correspondence between the national mind and its professed organ of utterance and action has been displayed? Wherein do we see that the movements, whether of the tongue or of the hands, of the legislative body have sympathised with the pulsations of the popular heart? The Queen's speech, delivered at the opening of the session, was, in this respect, a faithful *programme* of subsequent proceedings—it was largely occupied with the affairs of other nations—it passed over those of domestic interest without promise, and almost without reference. The man has answered to the child—the full-grown session to its puling infancy. Not a single motion, the object of which was the relief of the existing and undeniable distress of the country, succeeded in gaining assent in the House of Commons. Lord Howick's proposition for inquiry was resisted. Mr Ward's, for ascertaining the peculiar burdens upon the landowner, was defeated. Mr Villiers's motion, for the abolition of the corn laws, was rejected. Every attempt made to enlarge the sphere of free-trade principles was effectively opposed. The sugar monopoly was sustained against all assaults—colonisation and land-allotment schemes were coldly listened to and politely dismissed—organic reforms, both sweeping and trivial, were treated with supreme contempt. The Canada Corn bill was avowedly introduced without the smallest intention of increasing the supply, or of cheapening the price of food to the people. The wide prevalence of suffering was admitted by all parties—the impolicy of commercial restrictions was not, in theory at least, denied. And yet, from the commencement of the session to its close, the House of Commons, under the guidance of the landlords' administration, have not only failed to originate a remedy, but have rejected every remedy recommended to it from without. This is the first, perhaps the main, characteristic of the session. The real and now alarming exigencies of the country have been left to work out its downfall, without so much as an attempt to meet them. In a word, so far as the substantial interests of the people are concerned, the parliament has not only not legislated, but has refused to legislate at all.

Let us look, now, upon the bearing of the sessional proceedings upon the aristocracy. By them

the House of Commons (one of the fruits of whig finality) is virtually returned. The connexion between foreign wars, especially wars of aggression, and increased provision for the younger branches of noble and gentle families, need scarcely be pointed out. Primogeniture throws upon the public, to be maintained in some adequate manner, whether by pension or by employment, the whole rising and numerous generation of lordly houses, save the heirs to the patrimonial estates. Active employment of the army abroad, creates the necessity for an augmented staff—and an accession of territory, compassed by whatever means, opens up a new range of civil offices. Hence, the army has uniformly been petted by the House of Commons—its most brutal and sanguinary exploits have been honoured with special notice—and every conquest, which has brought other countries under the sway of Britain, has had the all but unanimous sanction of both Houses of parliament. It is not at all, therefore, a matter of surprise, that thanks to the officers and armies who executed, by dint of sword and flame, the will of the aristocracy in Afghanistan and China, should be voted with as much promptitude, and as hearty a good-will, as though the destinies of the empire had been saved by their free-booting career. This, however, is not all. The House of Commons, while it has been withholding relief, has been increasing protection. The Chelsea Pensioners bill, and the Arms (Ireland) bill, have sufficiently demonstrated the forwardness of the aristocracy to shield themselves from wrong, and property, which is mostly in their hands, from depredation. Their motto would seem to be—"Let the people perish, but let property be held sacred. The people are not ours—the property is."

The spirit of ecclesiasticism evinced by parliament during the session is another remarkable feature of its proceedings. The Factories bill, the Church Endowment bill, the Church Benefices (Scotland) bill, the discussions upon the state of Ireland, the proposal to abolish the statute of mortmain, all show the tendency of the existing parliament to strengthen the hands of the priesthood, and, if possible, to bring back under sacerdotal dominion the population of the empire. The ill-concealed aim of the first of these measures could not escape detection by the numerous body of dissenters, and their voice, unanimously expressed in from twenty-five to thirty thousand petitions, sealed its condemnation. It is not to be forgotten, however, that it was received with good-will by all parties within the walls of St Stephen's—that it was reproduced in more shapes than one—and that it was, at last, abandoned with evident reluctance. We may remark, moreover, that the schemes for colonisation, and for the allotment of waste lands, contained provisions for augmenting the power of the clergy; and these proposals, although rejected by the House, suffice to indicate the prevailing parliamentary tone in reference to the church. The project of taking the catholic priesthood in Ireland under state pay—a project which appears to find favour in both Houses, and with both political parties, illustrates the same feature—displays the same ecclesiastical bias. What the aristocracy fail to effect by means of the army, they seem resolved to attempt by means of the clergy. Despotism and priestism have shaken hands over the same bargain.

The finances of the country have been dealt with after the usual fashion. Deficiency of income has not led to increased economy in expenditure. Extravagant estimates have passed without remark. Profuse supplies have been voted, in most instances, without division. When pensions were demanded, the vast resources of the country were dilated upon as a becoming plea for national generosity. When trade was to be quickened by the remission of some annoying but comparatively unproductive tax, the exhausted state of the Exchequer, "the beggarly account of empty boxes," was paraded as an excuse for miserable parsimony. To their patrons, the scions and nominees of aristocracy have begrudged compliance with no demand. To the people whom they profess to represent, and whose money they dispense, they refuse the value of a single doit.

Such, then, are the main characteristics of the parliamentary session of 1843. Whether they are such as to increase the confidence of the middle classes in the present representative system, experience alone can prove. The utter discrepancy between the tastes and tendencies of the legislature and the people has been continuously illustrated, week after week, from early February until mid August—we hope, not altogether in vain. It will be for the advocates of complete suffrage, to reap, during the recess, the change of public opinion, the seeds of which our senators have so assiduously sown. The last acts of the House of Commons hold out no promise of an improved spirit, when next they shall be summoned from field sports to the business of legislation. They have prepared themselves against popular discontent, and that discontent they will brave to the last.

We believe that we may state with certainty that the Queen will prorogue parliament in person, on

Thursday next, the 24th instant. Workmen are now busily employed at the House of Lords, making the necessary and usual preparations for her Majesty's reception. Orders have been given for building a new state chair, to be placed on the throne by the side of her Majesty's, for the use of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—*Standard*.

THE COURT.—Information has been received at Brighton, from a nobleman high in authority at court, that her Majesty and Prince Albert, shortly after the prorogation, would take a marine excursion in the Victoria and Albert yacht, starting from Portsmouth, and that the intention of going to Brighton to remain is abandoned, but that the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, would be sent to the pavilion, on the departure of their royal parents, and that it was probable her Majesty and Prince Albert would land there from the yacht during the excursion, but not make any stay.

On Monday the Prince de Joinville, accompanied by his bride and his brother, the Duke D'Aumale, arrived at Woolwich in the war steamer Pluton, on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert.

The will of the Duke of Sussex has just passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The property has been sworn under £60,000.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE WOOLSAK.—The *Post* says, "The noble and erratic ex-chancellor has now all but deserted his seat on the opposition benches, and has taken his place on the woolsack so close to Lord Lyndhurst as to threaten momentarily to 'push him from his stool.' Between the attractive woolsack and the seductive treasury bench, Lord Brougham now flits like a perturbed spirit."

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ESPARTERO AT FALMOUTH.—On Saturday morning, her Majesty's steamer Prometheus arrived at Falmouth, for a supply of coals and provisions, having on board the Duke de la Victoria, Regent of Spain; General Van Halen; General Augustin Noguera, Minister of War; Senor Gomez de la Serra, Minister of the Interior; and other officers who accompanied the Regent from Cadiz. The senior captain of the British squadron at Lisbon placed the Prometheus at the Regent's disposal, and on the 12th he sailed for Bayonne in the expectation of meeting with the Duchess, but on his arrival there he was informed she had proceeded on the previous day for Havre. A French telegraphic communication was then made that the steamer would meet her at that place. The Regent was saluted with twenty-one guns by her Majesty's ship Astera, the guard-ship at this port, and he expressed his desire of proceeding at once to Havre for the Duchess. Captain Ellice, however, could not grant permission for the Prometheus to go to a port in France, but ordered the commander to sail for Portsmouth to confer with the admiral, who would no doubt at once accede to the Regent's request; and on receiving the Duchess on board, he intends visiting London, where he purposes residing for a short time, until it is ascertained whether the assumed government of Spain is likely to be permanently fixed. The Regent did not land at this town; but he, with some of his suite, enjoyed a promenade for some hours on the eastern side of the harbour, near the quarantine station, whilst the steamer was taking on board a supply of coals; and he appeared to be in the enjoyment of good health.

THE SPANISH THRONE.—The Earl of Aberdeen has addressed to the four great powers an invitation to a special conference, of which the object should be to discuss and permanently settle the affairs of Spain. To this the governments of Russia and Prussia replied, that never having recognised the *de facto* dynasty, in consequence of their conviction of the superior, because legitimate claims of Don Carlos, it would be inconsistent for them to accede to any arrangement that should assume the validity of Donna Isabella's title to the crown. They, therefore, declined to be parties to the proposed conference, expressing at the same time their opinion that, sooner or later, it must be by the intervention of the principal sovereigns of Europe that the question must be settled, and their fixed determination that no one government should be permitted to interfere in arranging the Spanish succession.—*Post*.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Several of the English bishops have expressed their willingness to ordain candidates for holy orders who are graduates of the University of London. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that, by an express act of parliament, 1st Vic., cap. 56, two years in his clerkship to a solicitor are saved by the B.A. or B.L. of this university. And it may now be added, that the benchers of Lincoln's Inn have appointed a committee to consider the subject of placing the degrees of the University of London on the same footing as relates to admission to the bar as those of Oxford and Cambridge.

A LONG NAME.—The infant daughter of the Queen of Portugal is to be baptised Donna Maria Anna Fernanda Leopoldina Michaela Rafaela Graciella Carlota Antonia Julia Victoria Praxedes Gonzaga de Braganza e Bourbon Saxe Coburg e Gotha.

THE "NORTHERN STAR."—Owing either to differences between the proprietor and the editor, or to the desirableness of consulting economy, the Rev. Wm Hill has been removed from the editorship of the *Northern Star*, and it is understood that the publisher succeeds to the editorial department.

AN APPARITION IN HIGH LIFE.—A curious circumstance occurred at the dinner given to the King of Hanover, by the Duke of Wellington, on Saturday evening last. The soup and fish had only been removed, when the folding doors were thrown open, and a lady, in full dress and wearing a profusion of diamonds, entered and advanced towards the table, evidently with the intention of becoming one of the

convives. There was, however, no vacant place. The guests looked at the lady with the suspicion which her unexpected appearance was calculated to excite; and the noble host, having at a glance ascertained that she was not an acquaintance of his, deputed Lord Charles Wellesley to hand her from the *salle d'manger*. The lady asserted that she was an invited guest; nay, more, that she had attended the concert lately given by his grace. Her name she declared to be Angela, but it is stated that her real name is S—. Report asserts her to have been a miniature painter, who inherited a fortune some time back, and whose intellects are somewhat deranged. It appears, on inquiry, that this person did gain admittance at the duke's concert the other evening.—*Morning Post*.

PRIZE ESSAY ON EDUCATION.—We understand that the sum of one hundred guineas has been placed at the disposal of the Rev. Dr Vaughan, president of the Lancashire Independent college, as a prize for the best essay on the education and improvement of the people of Great Britain. The adjudicators will be impartially selected.—*Manchester Times*.

THE PLANETS.—The astronomical student may be gratified every clear evening, with observing the brilliant appearance of three leading planets—Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars, which are now visible in the south. The first of them is exceedingly luminous, and the rich red colour of Mars is not less striking. They are all fine subjects for the telescope.

The inhabitants of Prince Edward's island are about to petition the home government for an extension to them of the benefits conferred on Canada by Lord Stanley's Canada Corn bill.—*Canada Journal*.

GRACE DARLING.—Sufficient funds have been obtained to erect a monument to the late heroine of the Fern islands, in the church or church-yard of Bamburg, the resting-place of her mortal remains.

The total amount of rent received by the Repeal association, Dublin, up to last week, is £28,026 2s. 10d.

The net proceeds of the post-office revenue of the year ending Oct., 1841, were £426,000; July, 1842, £539,000; and July, 1843, £598,000.

NUMBER OF THE CLERGY.—From a return just laid before the House of Commons, and printed, we collect the following particulars concerning the staff of the church of England:—

Number of benefices	10,987
Resident incumbents	6,699
Non-resident incumbents	3,736
Vacancies and recent institutions	199
Sequestrations	37
No returns	316
	10,987

Of the non-resident incumbents, there are absent from their livings 1,632 from residing on other benefices, 369 from infirmity or illness of the incumbent or his family, 421 from want or unfitness of parsonage-house, 965 absent without license or exemption (though some of these "perform the duties of their respective parishes"), and the remainder absent from miscellaneous causes. The number of glebe-houses is 7,589. The number of curates serving benefices on which the incumbents are non-resident is 2,711. The number of curates assistant to resident incumbents is 2,032. Total number of curates 4,743. It is not possible to ascertain from this paper the total number of the clergy, because it is not stated how many of the incumbents hold more than one living. At least 1,632 do so, because they are resident on other benefices; but others of the non-resident clergy are also pluralists. Perhaps the 3,736 benefices where the incumbents are not resident may have 1,736 clergymen belonging to them (2,000 being assumed to be held by pluralists). Then the number of the clergy would be as follows:—

Resident incumbents	6,699
Non-resident ditto (supposed)	1,736
Curates	4,743
Total number of clergy	13,178

It ought to be mentioned that a considerable number of the benefices where the incumbents are not resident are of small value: 476 of them are of value of £100 a year or under, and 112 of them are of the value of £50 or under. The curates receive small stipends.

CURATES' STIPENDS.

Under £50 a year	312
£50 and under £60	575
£60 and under £70	326
£70 and under £80	482
£80 and under £90	642
£90 and under £100	184

Total under £100

2521
This shows a monstrous inequality in the salaries of the clergy; for whilst 2,521 of the working curates are receiving less than £100 a year, some of the bishops and archbishops are receiving £12,000 or £15,000.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The following neat "toast" hits the nail on the head. It was given at a recent celebration in New York. It is altogether the better, because it was proposed by a lady—"Improvements in optics. It is said, by multiplying glasses gentlemen see double; by reducing them, they may now see objects worth looking at that are single."

INVETERATE SMOKING.—The central Americans are probably the most inveterate smokers on the face of the earth. Men and women, girls and boys—all smoke, day and night—in bed, as well as out of bed. Mr Stevens, in his "Incidents of Travel," in that wild and picturesque country, relates, that at one of the mansions of the dons, where he "put up" for a time, the lord and lady of the house "slept with their heads at different ends of the bed, so that, in the unavoidable accompaniment of smoking, they might not incommode each other."

General News.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

The journals publish a manifesto issued by Espartero on board the *Betts*, before he reached the Malabar steamer. It is dated the 30th July, and affirms that he had been guilty of no perjury against his oath to observe the constitution; and drawing a distinction between the original revolt of a few and a military revolt, against which it was hopeless to contend. He is said to have suffered grievously and continually from his old complaint, stone, which quite incapacitated him during the late campaign.

The various political parties in Madrid, as was expected, have already begun to quarrel and wrangle, especially the various organs of the press. The Queen gave a grand banquet at the palace of the Prado, on the 11th, in commemoration of the triumph of the national cause. All the ministers were present at it, with the exception of M. Lopez, who was indisposed. The Queen was very gay, and the Infanta was most gracious, and evinced the greatest fondness towards her august sister. The evening was terminated by a ball, at which General Serrano had the honour of dancing with her Majesty, and General Narvaez with the Infanta.

The general meeting of the electors of Madrid was held in the evening of the 13th, and all the persons who addressed it—MM. Olozaga, the Duke De Gor, Count De Las Navas, Eugenio Moreno, Gonzales Bravo, and Pascual Madoz—spoke of the necessity of union, and recommended that the next election should be conducted in a spirit of conciliation. The deputies from Alicante, Murcia, Valencia, and other provinces, in Madrid, had likewise held meetings to consider the course to be pursued on this occasion, and all agreed that their efforts should tend to bring about harmony among Spaniards of every political opinion.

It had been decided in council that no minister for foreign affairs should be appointed until the meeting of the cortes. Brigadier Prim was preparing to depart for Barcelona. The Catalonian volunteers, who accompanied him to Madrid, left for Valencia on the 12th. The *Heraldo* states that the King of the French had recognised the new government, and appointed the Duke of Glucksburg, who had been hitherto only charged with the direction of the business of the legation, first secretary of the embassy, and chargé d'affaires of France at Madrid. General Concha had resigned the rank of lieutenant-general, to which he had been promoted by the new government, and announced his intention to retire into private life after the final triumph of the national cause. Mendizabal had escaped in safety to Bayonne.

The note of insurrection has already been sounded in Barcelona. Disturbances took place in that city in the evening of the 14th. Bands of young men who supported the supreme junta, traversed the streets to the Rambla, crying, "Down with the moderados and the majority of the Queen! Viva the central junta." The national guard was immediately called out, and, aided by the few troops of the garrison, they dispersed the rioters, and made several prisoners.

The democratic journal, the *Union*, published the following appeal in its number of the 14th.

"An atrocious crime, an unheard-of attempt, similar to that which occurred in Portugal when Castra Cabral confiscated the liberties of the people, has been perpetrated in the capital of Spain. The majority of the Queen has been proclaimed, the constitution violated, and there remains now in the country no other power, no other law than the bayonets, obeying the orders of the tyrant Narvaez. What is the people to do? Rush to arms to escape despotism. We may bid farewell to our liberties if the people have not recourse to the means which are in its power. To arms then! to arms! free Spaniards! Liberty or death! and war against our new tyrants. Let our device be union."

A private letter from Barcelona, of the 13th inst., states that the supreme junta published on that day a manifesto, declaring that it had come to the resolution of obeying the government circular, and continuing its functions merely as an auxiliary body. Brigadier Echalea and the garrison of Montjuich had placed themselves under the order of General Arbutnot, and Colonel Basols, who was to succeed him in the command of the fort, had arrived at Barcelona. A force of about 15,000 men was expected in Catalonia before the close of the month.

FRANCE.

Tuesday being the festivity of the assumption, was kept a strict holiday in Paris. It being likewise the birthday of Napoleon, his worshippers, and a number of his soldiers dressed in their imperial uniform, paid their annual visit to the pillar of the Place Vendôme, and after depositing crowns of *immortelles* on its basis, repaired to the Invalides to offer their homage at his tomb.

The *National* states "that an observer must be blind not to perceive that there exists amongst the men in power a party which is organising and preparing its strength for an eventuality which is easy to foresee. The appointment of M. Jacqueminot to the chief command of the national guards of the department of the Seine—the elevation of General Bugeaud to the dignity of marshal—the construction of military posts and fortified barracks with which Paris bristles—that of the fortress of Vincennes, established contrary to all the rules of military art, and in contempt of the opinion of the most competent engineers, the concentration of troops round the capital, and the obstinate refusal to reduce the army to a footing more suited to a time of peace and to the state of our finances—all these facts prove that the faction

called conservative entertain designs hostile to our revolutionary institutions. But it is not only by violent measures that the party are labouring to attain their object. They are likewise endeavouring, by depriving electors of their franchise, to have the advantage at any future general election.

La Patrie states, that a letter from Tunis, dated 1st inst., confirms the report of a *quasi* rupture between the Bey of Tunis and the French government. The misunderstanding is said to have arisen from the French troops having pursued some Arab tribes on the territory claimed by the Bey, where they received protection. The French line-of-battle-ships the *Jemappes* and the *Alger* still remained in the bay of Tunis, waiting the arrival of a steam-boat which was expected to bring them instructions from France.

The opposition papers of Friday comment in severe terms on the collision with the French fishermen off Newfoundland, in which one of them was killed by the fire of an English vessel.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

EDICT OF THE INQUISITION OF ANCONA AGAINST THE JEWS.—Fra Vicenzo Salina, inquisitor of Ancona and other districts, has issued an edict against the Jews of that town, worthy of the middle ages. The population of the town is about 30,000, of which about 5,000 are Jews. The decree, it appears, is "authorised by the despatch of the sacred and supreme Inquisition of Rome, dated June 10th, 1843, expressly enjoining and commanding the observance of the decrees and pontifical constitutions, especially in respect to Christian nurses and domestic servants, or to the sale of property either in towns or country districts, purchased and possessed previously to 1827, as well as subsequently to that period." We give the contents of this barbarous document at length:—

1. From the interval of two months after the date of this day, all gipsy and Christian domestics, male and female, whether employed by day or by night, must be dismissed from service in the said two Ghetti; and all Jews residing within our jurisdiction are expressly prohibited from employing any Christian nurse, or availing themselves of the service of any Christian in any domestic occupation whatever, under pain of being immediately punished according to the pontifical decrees and constitutions.

2. That all Jews who may possess property, either in town or country, permanent or moveable, or rents or interest, or any right involving shares in funded property, or lease landed property, must, within the term of three months from this day, dispose of it by a positive and real, and not by any pretended or factitious contract. Should this not be done within the time specified, the holy office is to sell the same by public auction, on proof of the annual harvest being got in.

3. That no Hebrew nurses, and still less any Hebrew family, shall inhabit the city, or reside in, or remove their property into any town or district where there is no Ghetto (place of residence for Jews); and that such as may actually be there in contumacy to the laws must return to their respective Ghetto within the peremptory period of six months, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to the tenor of the law.

4. That, especially in any city where there is a Ghetto, no Hebrew must presume to associate at table with Christians, either in public houses or ordinaries, out of the Ghetto.

5. That in a city which has a Ghetto, no Hebrew shall sleep out of the Israelite quarter, nor make free to enter into familiar conversation in a Christian house.

6. That no Hebrew shall take the liberty, under any pretext whatever, to induce male Christians, and still less female Christians, to sleep within the boundaries of the Ghetto.

7. That no Hebrew shall hire Christians, even only by the day, to work in their houses in the Ghetto.

8. That no Hebrew, either male or female, shall frequent the house of Christians, or maintain friendly relations with Christian men or women.

9. That the laws shall remain in force respecting the decorum to be observed by the Hebrews who may absent themselves from their Ghetto, to travel in other parts of the state.

10. That all Hebrews are expressly prohibited from trafficking in sacred ornaments or books of any kind, and from purchasing, reading, or keeping possession of prohibited books of any sort, under the penalty of 100 scudi and seven years' imprisonment; and they who may have such articles in their possession must surrender them to the tribunal of the holy Inquisition; and in cases of failing to do so, they will be subject to the above-mentioned penalty.

11. That the Hebrews, in conveying their dead to the place of burial, shall not observe any pomp or ceremony, and must especially abstain from singing psalms, or carrying torches or tapers, and suffering other punishments, to which the nearest relatives of the deceased will be condemned.

They who violate the above articles will incur some or all of the penalties prescribed in the edicts of the holy Inquisition. And in order that no one may be ignorant of the dispositions above decreed, they shall be formally communicated to the deputies and representatives of the Israelite community of this Ghetto of Ancona, with the injunction that the same shall be published in the synagogue, the present edict being affixed thereto; and these dispositions are to be enforced in the same manner as if they were made known to all and every one, and notice must be given forthwith to the Hebrews residing out of Ancona, but belonging to this Ghetto.

Given at Ancona, in the Chancellory of the holy Inquisition, on the 24th of June, 1843.

FRA VICENZO SALINA,
General Inquisitor.
DON VITALIANO BURATTINI
(for the Chancellor).

A VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday evening last the *Marion*, ship, from Calcutta, arrived in the West India docks, and on her voyage home, when off the Cape of Good Hope, on the 9th of June, she encountered a terrific storm which occasioned the loss of five lives. It commenced a few

minutes after eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The electric fluid struck the vessel aft, tearing up several planks of the deck, knocking down the man at the wheel, named John James, destroying the compass, and killing two men dead on the spot, who were at that moment ascending the rigging. The electric fluid shattered one of the large beams, passed down between the hammocks, scorching two of the crew in so dreadful a manner as to cause their deaths some short time afterwards. In which way the electric fluid passed out remains a complete mystery. There was a tremendous sea running at the time. One of the crew, named Robinson, was washed overboard, and in less than a minute washed again on board; but the poor fellow, after such a miraculous escape from a watery grave, expired in three weeks afterwards from the injuries he received. The report was tremendous, and the vessel took fire. The utmost consternation and alarm now ensued, and all on board gave themselves up for lost, as it was expected the magazine would explode. Captain Pope, with great presence of mind, ordered all hands to the pumps, and providentially the flames were extinguished before reaching it. On board were her Majesty's 49th regiment of foot, from China, who rendered every assistance in their power to extinguish the fire. It is a most extraordinary fact that the man at the wheel was not injured, and not a single mark appeared on the bodies of the deceased men to indicate that they had met with a violent death.

It appears from a correspondence between the Governor of Ceylon and the Colonial Secretary, just laid before parliament, that slavery is now wholly abolished in the maritime provinces of that fine island. It still, however, exists to some extent, but in a very mitigated form, in the Kandian districts. Lord Stanley has directed steps to be instantly taken to terminate the remains of slavery in that part of Ceylon.

TAHITI.—The *Paris Constitutional* says that "Queen Pomare having hoisted her national flag, the British commander saluted it, when the French captain of the *Boussole*, a French corvette, placing his vessel between the island and the British frigate, signified to Queen Pomare that she must hoist the French flag, or he would fire upon her. The French captain, at the same time (says the *Constitutionnel*), determined to fire on both sides; that is, on the English frigate, at the same time, if he was not listened to. But Queen Pomare obeyed the French captain's injunctions." The *Boston*, an American vessel, from the South Seas, had brought an account to Rio that the British frigate, *Vindictive*, and *Cleopatra*, sloop of war, had refused to salute the French flag, hoisted at Otaheite, which the commander of *La Boussole*, French frigate, had remonstrated against.—*Chronicle*.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles*, of the 12th instant, publishes a letter from Constantinople, of the 27th ult., in which it is stated that a Russian military force had invaded the Ottoman territory under pretence of preventing a collision between the people of Kapolet and Gouriel, who had long contended for the possession of a disputed territory. The Russians profited of the occasion to seize on the harbour of Tchouroukson, which they had long coveted, and which they intend keeping until the adjustment of the difference by the Porte.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

THE COAL WHIPPERS OF THE METROPOLIS.—On Tuesday night a meeting of between two and three thousand of coal whippers, residing at the east end of the metropolis, took place in the open grounds of the King's Head tavern, Mile end road, when resolutions, thanking the government and those members of the house of Commons who had assisted in carrying the Coal Whippers' bill through the lower house of Parliament, were unanimously adopted.

TAKING THE VEIL BY FOUR YOUNG LADIES.—On Thursday, four young ladies of high connexions, named Beauchamp, Pallet, Dawson, and Savage, took the veil at the Roman catholic chapel, Bermondsey, preparatory to their becoming "sisters of Our Lady of Mercy," in the convent of that order attached to the chapel. The number of religious assistants was unusually large, and the ceremony was marked by most affecting solemnity. The following right reverend fathers officiated:—The Right Rev. Dr Griffiths, catholic bishop of London; the Very Rev. Dr Cox; the Rev. Dr Morris, of Troy; the Rev. Dr Brindle, of Bath; Rev. Dr de Lima; Rev. J. Foley.—*Chronicle*.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr Brunel and Mr Barry are surveying the banks of the Thames from Vauxhall bridge to Battersea bridge, preparatory to its being embanked for the new road. When completed it will be one of the most pleasant drives near London. The houses from Abingdon street to Wood street are to be taken down. The remaining houses on the east side of Belton street, Long acre, are to be pulled down, preparatory to the making of the entrance into Broad street, St Giles's, being a continuation of the line from Waterloo bridge. Very extensive alterations are being carried into effect at the General Post office, Aldersgate street, in consequence of the great increase of business in the money-order department, on which account two large rooms are in course of erection, with accommodation for eighty additional clerks.

THE PRICE OF REDRESS.—A few days since a poor man was outrageously attacked by another poor man, which getting to the knowledge of the police, the delinquent was taken before the magistrates at Richmond, and fined; being unable to pay, he was committed. The consequence was that the aggrieved party, a labouring man, whose weekly earnings

amount to about 18s., was called upon to pay 15s. for expenses, as follows:—Information, 1s.; deposition, 2s.; hearing, 1s. 6d.; conviction, 2s. 6d.; return, 1s.; statement, 1s.; commitment, 3s.; commitment in default of finding sureties to keep the peace, 3s.; total, 15s. It will be seen, therefore, that this poor man has nearly all his weekly earnings taken from him, and his large family left to starve, in order to pay the unreasonable charges upon him for punishing a man for a breach of the peace. Surely the legislature should interfere to lessen these charges, or to relieve the poor, as in the case in question.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 20th of May to the 12th of August, 1843:—

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation... £19,358,000	Securities... £21,890,000
Deposits... 11,218,000	Bullion... 11,820,000
£30,576,000	£33,710,000

ARREST OF MR B. GREGORY, OF THE "SATIRIST."

—It is well known that for some time back the Duke of Brunswick has been preferring a series of indictments against Mr B. Gregory, for libellous articles published in the *Satirist*. To avoid the execution of warrants issued upon these indictments, the defendant has been for some time keeping himself out of the way. In consequence of this, a placard was issued, offering a reward of £5 for his apprehension. The reward was afterwards increased to £10, after which information was given to Mr Vallance, the duke's solicitor, that Mr Gregory was residing at Southend, under a feigned name. On Saturday last, he proceeded to the aforesaid place, and discovered the house. Several policemen kept watch, and the superintendent effected an entrance through one of the windows, he being at the time in disguise. The alarm had been given by the servant in sufficient time to enable Mr Gregory to escape to the top of the house. A vigilant search was now instituted, nor was it until five or six hours had elapsed that it was found he had taken refuge in a press in the garret, from which he sprang upon hearing the carpenter's chisel applied to the panel. He was secured, and in the morning conveyed before the magistrates at Rochford. He was afterwards removed to the Ship hotel, at Southend, where he is closely confined, with a constable stationed outside the door. We understand that several other warrants will be executed against him, to which he will also have to give bail. —*Morning Post*.

After several unsuccessful efforts by various persons, Lieutenant Stone, R.N., one of the harbour masters of the port of London, has succeeded in raising the Apollo steam ship, which was run down by the Monarch steamer six years ago, when the stewardess and two children perished; it was landed on the Black shelf on the 26th ult., and Lieutenant Stone is now attempting to remove the Waterwitch, which was wrecked shortly after in an attempt to raise the Apollo.

FATHER MATHEW'S TEMPERANCE MISSION.—The "Apostle of Total Abstinence," on Wednesday, paid a visit to the extensive district of Paddington, for the purpose of administering the pledge to the people of that and the upper parts of Marylebone. The arrival of the rev. gentleman did not take place until half-past one. It appears that Father Mathew had been detained at the residence of the Hon. Stafford Jerningham, where he had been breakfasting with Lord Brougham, Lord Glenelg, the Hon. Lady Petre, Mr J. P. Howard, M.P., Mr M. Milnes, M.P., Lady Bedingfield, the Hon. E. Petre, Lord Lovat, the Hon. Mrs Dawson Damer, and a large circle of nobility and gentry. Prior to the arrival of Father Mathew, Mr Hart addressed the meeting, and said:—

"In order to show the total abstinence movement was gaining ground, that dukes, earls, and ladies of the highest rank had already joined it, and that the delay in the arrival of their esteemed friend, Father Mathew, was that he was taking breakfast with no less a person than Lord Brougham himself [cheers and laughter]. He hoped to find Lord Brougham a better man for that breakfast [hear, hear]. He hoped they would see his lordship come there with Father Mathew to take the pledge, and join the teetotallers [great laughter]. If his lordship would take the pledge at the hands of Father Mathew, he would again become what he was some years ago—a man [cheers and laughter]. The nobility would follow the example, for the Queen was well acquainted with it; for at the Riding School in Albany street, Father Mathew was honoured with the presence of three of her Majesty's Maids of Honour [cheers]. Her Majesty knew all about it, and he hoped the day was not far distant when they would see the Queen on one side, Prince Albert on the other, and the Archbishop of Canterbury in the centre, as an example to the nation, taking the pledge at the hands of Father Mathew [cheering]. The proceedings were of the usual character. It was computed that about 2,000 took the pledge during the day. On Thursday he was at Enfield. Several speeches were delivered in the course of the proceedings by advocates of the cause of total abstinence, and about a dozen latches were formed, to whom the pledge was administered; but altogether they did not exceed 350 in number. On Friday Father Mathew visited St Giles's, but was unable to procure any other than a most wretched and inconvenient yard as a place of meeting. Addresses were presented, and a considerable number took the pledge. Sunday, says the *Times*, was perhaps one of the most memorable days which has ever taken place, or is likely to occur again in the annals of St Giles's, for under the auspices of the "great Apostle of Temperance" its regeneration from that worst of evils, drunkenness, would, if the numbers who took the pledge during the day at Father Mathew's hands are any criterion to go by, appear to be completely effected. Father Mathew,

who had been performing mass and preaching at the Roman catholic chapel at Chelsea, arrived shortly before 1 o'clock, having, it was stated, administered the pledge that morning to the Hon. Mrs Petre, Lady Webster, Lady Bedingfield, and to Mr Samuel Rogers, the poet, with whom he had breakfasted. The platform was crowded with Roman catholic clergymen and others; indeed, so much so, that throughout the day fears were excited that it would give way. Upwards of 2,000 took the pledge during the day, making the total of 4,000 persons who have received it in St Giles's, and, it is stated, a grand total of 45,000 in the metropolis. On Monday Father Mathew took his station on Whitfield mount, near Greenwich, after having breakfasted with a large party of the nobility at Hon. Colonel D. Dawes. In the immediate vicinity and directly facing the temperance hustings, the spirit of opposition to "total abstinence principles" openly manifested itself in the shape of a large booth, opened for the disposal of porter and ale, the proprietor of which had absolutely provided himself with a dray load, containing no less than ten barrels of those beverages; and there were numerous perambulating beer shops and vendors of intoxicating and other liquors of every description. At the moment of Father Mathew's arrival there could not have been less than from 20,000 to 25,000 persons present. On his reaching the platform the rush was so tremendous that the front barrier gave way with a loud crash, Father Mathew came forward to address the immense assembly, but it was quite evident the majority were not teetotallers, for he was received not only with cheering by his friends, but with the most discordant yells and hisses. While he was attempting to speak, a large body of ruffians, who had evidently been getting intoxicated at the beer booth opposite, aided by a number of the royal marines, rushed forward, sweeping the barrier which had been re-erected and everything down in their way. With such desperation did they do this, that fears were entertained that the hustings would also follow. From this moment all attempts at speaking were in vain, and Father Mathew was forced to give the pledge in batches of three and four persons each, as he could get them. Father Mathew continued during the whole period administering the pledge to small batches, and frequently to but one individual, and at eight o'clock the proceedings concluded, at a fair calculation not more than from 500 to 600 having had it administered to them.

VIOLENT STORM.—On Wednesday last, the suburbs of the metropolis were visited by a violent storm. At Clapham, the first intimation given was by a violent peal of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning from the south-west, followed immediately by torrents of rain and hail, which fell with tremendous force, and speedily inundated the whole of Clapham common and the waste lands in that vicinity, besides inflicting a great deal of damage among the hothouses and other buildings of similar construction. The depth of the water covering Clapham and Wandsworth commons became at last so great that those persons who were compelled by business to be in town at a certain hour were forced to leave their homes in boats, in order to gain access to the high roads. In many places the horses drawing omnibuses and other vehicles were up to their chests in water. From the low lands of Wandsworth a curious view was beheld. The clouds, apparently almost resting on the chimney-pots of the metropolis, produced a curious *mirage*, which threw the higher buildings of London into an artificial height. This, in the neighbourhood of Wandsworth, presented the picture of an aerial city.

EXTENSIVE FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Saturday morning no less than three conflagrations were raging in the metropolis, one at Tooley street, south-east side of London bridge, was attended with an enormous sacrifice of property, in the total destruction of Topping's wharf, St Olave's church, Watson's telegraph station, several warehouses, and vessels moored alongside the wharf; a second in Fetter lane, in which five lives were lost; and a third in High street, Southwark.

The fire near London bridge began in Tooley street adjacent to Fenning's wharf, and was discovered at about five minutes before two o'clock, by police constable M. 105, who was on duty in Tooley street. In that part of the street near the bridge, he noticed a glimmering light proceeding from the rear of the warehouses and stores belonging to Messrs Ward and Co., oil and colour merchants, situate on the north side of the street, between upper and lower Topping's wharf. The policeman, upon seeing the light, instantly sprang his rattle, and gave an alarm to his comrades on duty in the adjacent neighbourhood. They directly proceeded to arouse the occupiers of the wharfs and warehouses, but, finding they could make no one hear, they broke open the doors, and on entering the premises of Messrs Ward, found one of the clerks and his wife in the act of dressing themselves in their bed room. The fire by that time was making its appearance through the windows from the back warehouse, and the police, seeing the very great danger in which they were placed, instantly dragged them out of the building into the main street. The entire building in which the fire originated was in flames before any of the engines could be got to work. The nature of the adjoining property, on the east, consisting of old warehouses filled with the most combustible articles, occasioned the fire rapidly to extend. The adjoining wharf and premises occupied by Mr Jones, followed the destruction of Cotton's wharf, in their turn extending the fire to those next eastward, well known as Topping's wharf, kept by Messrs Scovell. The conflagration now became terrific; every now

and then loud explosions were heard to proceed from the cellars under Ward's warehouse, which subsequently proved to have been occasioned by the barrels of oil and turpentine bursting. From all the bridges, which were for hours lined with spectators, the whole action of the fire could be distinctly traced. The numerous towers and steeples in the metropolis and the houses and wharfs which lined the river side were perceived with even more distinctness than when standing out in the noonday sun; St Paul's cathedral and the Monument had a most beautiful appearance, their summits appearing as if sheathed with the brightest copper. Fenning's wharf closely adjoins the fine old church of St Olave's, Tooley street, the tower of which having become a prey to the flames, was directly followed by the roof and body of the church, not any portion of which was saved. In the fire itself, by far the sublimest object was the blazing church. The buildings round it seemed to form a vast bed of flame, from which rose distinct and clear, as every now and then the smoke was wafted from the steeple of St Olave's, a magnificent pillar of clear flame. Within the hour the total demolition of St Olave's church, Southwark, was effected, nothing more remaining of it than its dark, blackened walls. The loss occasioned by the destruction of the church is said to be at least £16,000. Watson's telegraph, nearly 150 feet in height, was the next prey to the flames. The tower being composed of wood, it continued burning furiously for an extraordinary length of time; the floating engine of the brigade attempted to play upon it, but the intense mass of fire on the wharf rendered it a matter of impossibility to subdue the flames, while it was equally impracticable for the land engines to force water on to its summit. Shortly before four o'clock the wall fell to the ground in a mass of fire, sending forth a most terrific cloud of sparks, &c. Several vessels were moored near the wharf when the fire broke out, and most of them were immediately removed into the middle of the river. Three, however, were not so fortunate, they being too close in shore, viz., the *Fleece*, of Exeter, Captain Croft, general cargo; the *Cornwall*, Captain Worth, from Truro; and the *Theisa*, of Weymouth. Their rigging caught fire, and one of them, the *Fleece*, was burnt to the water's edge. The exertions of the firemen were now directed to saving the adjoining property, and they finally succeeded in putting a stop to the advance of the flames. During Sunday a smouldering fire continued to burn among the ruins, which were visited by thousands of spectators. The total loss of property is calculated to be between £70,000 and £80,000, and the Sun, Phoenix, and Union fire offices are considerable sufferers. Happily there was no loss of life.

The fire in Fetter lane occurred on the premises of Mr Newberry, operative chemist and firework manufacturer, on the east side of the street. The fire was discovered by a policeman, who gave the alarm, but before assistance arrived the house was in flames. Mr Newberry appeared at the second floor window, half frantic, and, after calling aloud for assistance, precipitated himself into the street, and fell with much force on his back. He was conveyed to St Bartholomew's hospital, and expired shortly after his arrival. Within a few minutes after Mr Newberry had jumped from the window, several females made their appearance at the upper part of the house. By this time a large number of persons had assembled, and who state that the piercing cries of the females for help were painful in the extreme; but explosions of a very fearful and destructive character constantly taking place, coupled with fireworks shooting from the burning building in all directions, and other combustibles blazing forth, kept the police from rendering any assistance at this trying moment, at the risk of losing their own lives. A few moments afterwards the poor creatures had disappeared, and were not afterwards seen, the whole of them perishing in the flames. Soon after the engines arrived a large quantity of gunpowder exploded, and blew the back part of the premises on to the houses in Bartlett's passage, occasioning the greatest destruction of property, and throwing the inhabitants into a state of the wildest confusion. By great exertions the fire had been mastered by seven o'clock, the chief efforts of the brigade being directed to preserving the surrounding buildings. A gentleman of the name of Rose, a lawyer's clerk, lodged at the house with his wife, and both were consumed in the flames. It also appears that the sisters of Mrs Rose, two maiden ladies of the name of M'Crendle, had slept at the house that night, it being their intention in the morning to start on a visit to Aberdeen, and before any assistance could be rendered them they had perished. At the inquest the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceaseds' deaths were occasioned by an accidental explosion; but they begged to express their deep regret that gross negligence in the mode of keeping the ladders belonging to the parish might have contributed to the loss of one or more of the deceaseds' lives."

Whilst the fire was raging with the utmost fury in Tooley street, and the blazing embers were literally falling in showers upon the High street, a considerable piece of ignited timber was seen to fall into the chimney of the house of Mr R. Jones, 268, High street. The water, which was very copious, the mains having been turned on in consequence of the former conflagration, was poured upon the flames, and happily they were soon extinguished, but not before considerable damage was done to the stock and the windows of the shop. Several bags of foreign fruit and fifty sugar loaves were consumed. Mr Jones is insured.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!—On the door of Paddington chapel is the proclamation for outlawry of a clergyman of the established church!

PROVINCIAL.

Messrs CORDEN AND BRIGHT IN BERKSHIRE.—On Saturday a deputation from the Anti-corn-law league, consisting of the above-named gentlemen and Mr Moore, visited Reading, for the purpose of addressing the farmers and other inhabitants of the agricultural county of Berks upon the subject of the corn laws. The monopolists determined to have nothing to do with the meeting. The committee of the Berks Agricultural association passed a resolution, earnestly entreating the farmers "to abstain from attending or taking any part in it, knowing from past experience that their views and feelings have at all such previous meetings been grossly misrepresented, and their attendance taken as an admission of their acquiescence in the free trade doctrines of the Anti-corn-law league." This injunction was observed, and partly in consequence of this prohibition, and partly, doubtless, from their engagement at the harvest, very few farmers attended the meeting. The Town hall, Reading, was the place of meeting. Free-trade resolutions were carried unanimously. A full report of the proceedings will be published in a local paper, and two copies sent to every farmer who, upon reference to the county bill, is found to have voted in favour of a monopolist candidate at the last election. Thus, although the landlords may have prevented the tenants from hearing the speeches in favour of free trade, an opportunity will be afforded them of studying the arguments of the League deputation by their own firesides.

It is reported to be the intention of Mr Cobden to visit the principal market towns and villages in Lincolnshire during the parliamentary recess, and that Gainsboro' and Epworth are the first on the list of places.—*Stamford Mercury*.

CHICHESTER.—On Friday evening the Council chamber of this city was lent by his worship the Mayor to Sidney Smith, Esq., that the citizens might have the pleasure of hearing a lecture on the corn laws from that gentleman. The room, though large, was quite full, and the lecture, though long, was listened to with the greatest attention. At the close of the lecture, which was loudly cheered throughout, it was proposed by the Rev. W. Malden—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the corn laws were passed to keep up rents; that they rob the country for the benefit of the landlords of £50,000,000 annually; and that, therefore, the aristocracy by whom they are maintained are the worse part of the body politic." This was carried unanimously in the midst of great cheering. A second resolution was carried in the same way—

"That the lecturer was entitled to the best thanks of the meeting for his very able lecture, and that he ought to be sent to parliament at the next election by the inhabitants of Chichester." After which a vote of thanks to the Mayor concluded the night's entertainment.—*From a Correspondent*.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Wednesday evening a highly-respectable and important meeting, called by the chamber of Commerce, was held in the Waterloo rooms, and attended by gentlemen of all political parties, including G. F. Muntz, Esq., M.P.; Richard Spooner, Esq., banker; George Attwood, Esq.; William Geach, Esq.; Thos Bolton, Esq.; T. Clarke, Esq.; John Greene, Esq.; George Edmonds, Esq., clerk of the peace; C. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; Councillors Baldwin, H. W. Smith, Blewes, Messrs T. C. Salt, Downing, Wright, Alderman Cutler, and many gentlemen of great local influence. Richard Spooner, Esq., in the absence of the mayor, was called upon to preside. The room was crowded to excess, and very great interest was manifested. The object of the meeting was to consider the present alarming state of the country, with a view to the adoption of such measures as might be deemed advisable. The chairman, in the course of his observations, said—

If persons would visit the districts around Birmingham, they would find that in a large proportion of those districts men who were willing to work, and who were once able to work, were starving because they could not work. He said once able to work, because he knew masters who had told him that in three or four instances where men had applied for work, and who, in consequence of a few orders received had been set to work, had been found to be in such a dreadful state of weakness, and were so reduced, that they were unable to complete their task, and were obliged to abandon the employment they had been so long seeking in vain.

Mr Salt moved a memorial, in which to the Currency bill of 1819 was assigned the proximate distress of the country, but demanding inquiry by the government. As Mr Salt well observed, in reply to Sir R. Peel's over-production argument—It was under-consumption which caused the mischief, and which created the hungry bellies and naked backs—that was the evil. Mr C. H. Bracebridge, of Bracebridge hall, an agriculturist, stated, in confirmation of the existing distress in the neighbourhood of Birmingham—

He was a guardian of the poor, and he found in one town, of four thousand inhabitants—engaged in a trade the produce of which was consumed in this country—the wages were reduced to 6s. or 7s. a week, and the workmen did not know whether they would be employed on the morrow. The masters told them it depended on the orders of the Monday whether they would have any more work in the next week. In another town, of 7,000 inhabitants, the average wages, including all parts of the family, were only 4s., or of the grown-up people not more than 6s. or 7s. a week [hear, hear]; and it was too much to see the people of this country, in the midst of smiling fields of corn, obliged to abstain from eating, and not partaking of those bounties which the Deity intended for all, but from which the laws of this country had hitherto deprived them.

The memorial, and a long string of resolutions of a somewhat abstract character, were rejected; and a

resolution to the following effect, moved by Mr Edmonds, was carried by an overwhelming majority:—"That ministers having declared they have no remedy for the distresses of the country, a requisition to the mayor be prepared and signed, requesting him to convene a public meeting, to agree to a memorial to her Majesty to dismiss her ministers, on the express ground that they had admitted that there are no measures within their power to relieve the present alarming embarrassments, and that the cause of the distress was over-production."

This resolution was strongly supported by Mr G. F. Muntz, M.P., and was carried by an overwhelming majority, amidst loud cheering. The chairman lamented that the proceedings of the day had assumed the character of direct hostility to her Majesty's ministers; but at the same time confessed that he did not expect any permanent remedy from the present ministers; he had no confidence of obtaining any relief from any ministry of which Sir Robert Peel was at the head.

MR ATTWOOD.—Great interest appears to be manifested at Birmingham with the expectation of Mr Attwood's new plan of agitation; in fact, the *Times* correspondent has, for the last day or two, thought it worth while to send reports of ward meetings, &c., in his favour. The plan of agitation is still a mystery; but it is said that one of its objects will be to reach government by stopping the supplies. The great difficulty has been found in procuring signatures to the requisition adopted by the late meeting, the currency men refusing to have any thing to do with it.

COLLIERS' STRIKE.—WIGAN, AUGUST 18.—The disturbed state of the mining districts begins to assume an alarming appearance. The colliers in this neighbourhood are exceedingly numerous, and if force is used by them much damage will most likely be experienced by their employers. A number of delegates from the Staffordshire and other districts are going round from pit to pit in the vicinity of our town, and a public meeting has been agreed on, notice of which is given by placards circulated and posted throughout the towns and villages surrounding. The placards appear to have been printed in Manchester, and the following is a copy:—"Slaves! stop and read! The miners of Wigan and the neighbourhood are hereby informed that a public meeting will take place on Amberswood common, near Wigan, on Monday, the 21st of August, 1843, when Messrs D. Swallow, Thompson, and Lomax, and other friends, will address the meeting. The chair to be taken at ten o'clock in the forenoon. At the conclusion of the business of the public meeting, a special meeting of delegates of the Wigan district will be held at the Crofter's arms, Hallgate, Wigan. Each colliery in the district is expected to send a delegate." There is also an announcement in the same placard of a meeting to be held on the following Monday, at Oldham Edge, and the notice of every colliery in the Lancashire district being expected to send a delegate is repeated in the same words as above. From the great number of men employed in the collieries around Wigan, a strong meeting may be anticipated, and, doubtless, the interference of the authorities will be required before the termination of it.—*Globe*.

TURN-OUTS.—Some of the power-loom weavers of Stockport have turned out for an advance of wages; they demand an increase of a penny per cut.—The hat-dyers of Oldham have also had a partial turn-out in consequence of a threatened reduction of wages; the masters allege that this branch of the trade are paid higher rates than any other, as they have suffered no reduction for the last twenty years.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—At Llanelly works, Brecknockshire, a "drop" of ten per cent. has just taken place in the men's wages. At the same time, the proprietors confined the men to the "shop," where they pay twenty per cent. more for their goods than in the neighbourhood. Many, however, persisting in dealing where they pleased, have, during the past week, been personally visited by agents of the large proprietors, and told, unless they made all their purchases in the "shop," they would be dismissed! Is it astonishing that disaffection is so prevalent amongst the working population of the hills?

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS.—A delegate meeting of the framework knitters in the county of Derby was held in Derby on Monday last, when it was agreed that a union of the three counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, was indispensable to co-operate with the government in the inquiry which they have kindly promised, with the view to relieve them from their present privations.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE ASHTON TURN-OUT.—There are symptoms of the early termination of this movement. The hands of Mr Abel Buckley, of Ryecroft, of Mr Mellor, Mr Jonathan Andrew (with the exception of the spinners), and others, have returned to work, and we should hope, from the feeling which now prevails, that most, if not all the mills will resume operation on Monday morning. So far the turn-out has been unmarked by outrage; and we trust that a similar spirit will be manifested till the close of the struggle.—*Manchester Times*.

UNOCCUPIED PROPERTY.—It is estimated that the number of dwellings, mills, and warehouses at the present time unoccupied in the parish of Leeds (which includes the out-townships), exceeds 6,000! This estimate becomes the more startling when it is considered that these are times of partially improved trade.

THE "FATHERS" SUPERSEDED.—In the Bristol Court for the Relief of Insolvent debtors, held on Wednesday, a son of one of the creditors, on being examined, used the term, "Mister Britain" repeatedly in reference to his father, when the Commissioner made some severe remarks upon it, on the young man answering that he used the term "be-

cause he supposed it was easier;" he said, "or rather, perhaps, because the word father has almost become obsolete. There is no such word now; there is not a single father in the whole world (a laugh) they are all 'guv'ners' (roars of laughter). If you meet a young man in these days of refinement, and inquire the health of the family, his reply is 'the guv'ner is pretty well' (a laugh), or 'the guv'ner is indisposed' (renewed laughter). All the 'fathers' of the last generation are clean gone, and we meet with nothing but the 'guv'ners' of the present" (continued laughter).

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST RAILWAY DIRECTORS.—At an inquest at Bridgewater, on Tuesday, on the body of Richard Hall, who was killed by the falling of a railway bridge, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Frederick Ricketts, James Gibbs, William Morgan, William Day Wills, Samuel Lucas, William Poole King, Michael Hinton Castle, Francis Parker, Edward Divett, Charles Bowles Fripp, William Watson, John Browne, and William Browne, directors of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company." An adjournment having taken place, Mr Clarke, for the company, produced and delivered to the coroner a writ of *certiorari* for removing the inquisition to the court of Queen's Bench, together with a recognisance under an order of Mr Justice Coltman, whereby Mr Morgan, one of the directors, became bound himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each, for the appearance of himself and the other directors in the court of Queen's Bench on the 30th of October.

Two individuals were very heavily fined at the Town hall, Sheffield, last week, for having made a quantity of cast iron knives, and stamped them with the words "cast steel," and "shear steel." The penalties exceeded £1,800.

FORGERY AND BIGAMY.—Charles Knight (whose connexions are of the highest respectability in Manchester), went to the banking house of Messrs Jones, Loyds, and Co., on Tuesday week, and presented a cheque for £135. As the signature purported to be that of a respectable party well known to the bank, the cheque was cashed. He again went and presented another cheque for £150, which after some demur was also cashed. Inquiries being made, it was found that both cheques were forgeries. Inspector McMullin closely watched the ferry-boats, the railway-trains, and all places where the fugitive was likely to be met with, but in vain, and had just searched the Isle of Man packet as it was about to sail from Liverpool, when, to his agreeable surprise, Knight came to the steamer in a boat. He was accompanied by a respectable young female, attired in a wedding suit, and to whom, it turned out, he had that morning been married, although he had another wife living. On Wednesday he was committed on the charge of forgery, and on Thursday for bigamy. Some cash was found on Mr Knight, as well as upon his bride. The sum secured already, together with what is further expected will, it is said, be about £200; so that the loss of the bank will not, it is thought, exceed £185.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.

The *Times* reporter, writing from Swansea, on Saturday, says—

"Although I have not, as I am happy to say, to record any fresh outrages in this neighbourhood, with the exception of the destruction of one gate the night before last, yet the state of society seems as much disorganised as ever, and the various gates are obliged to be nightly guarded with constables, &c., and the superintendents of police are every night patrolling the country on horseback, from one gate to another. In this way nearly the whole of the Gower district, the Wychtree gate district, &c., are traversed every night, while in the neighbourhood of Pontardulais, &c., I understand the horns of the Rebeccaites, and the firing of their guns, may be distinctly heard among the mountains almost every night, proving that night meetings are held, though for what purposes is not known."

We learn from the *Welshman* that "the gate breakers around Carmarthen have been comparatively quiet during the past week, probably because their previous activity had left them very little to do, almost all the obnoxious gates being down. On Friday night, Croesllwyd gate, about a mile from Carmarthen, and Pontarlwlchwr gate, near Llanelly, were destroyed. The former has been carefully guarded for some time past, but as soon as the vigilance of the soldiery was a little relaxed, the Rebeccaites appeared and effected their purpose by demolishing the gate for the second time." The *Times* corroborates the statement.

"I see nothing like any approach to a state of contentment and absence from outrage where outrage can be committed. It is true that outrages have, during the last few days, not been so numerous; but this is owing to the large military force which now garrisons the country."

"Last night the Pontarllluchar gate, which was destroyed about ten days ago, and had since been re-erected, was again demolished by a party of the Rebeccaites. This gate is about three miles from Llangadock, on the road leading to the limekilns, and is a very obnoxious toll. The road here is a deep defile through steep rocks on each side, and I am informed that the tops of the rocks were lined with Rebeccaites, armed with stones and portions of rock, and had the troops arrived, and the Rebeccaites stood their ground, severe loss on each side might have been expected. The gate, however, was completely destroyed without molestation, and the dragoons galloped up about five minutes afterwards, just in time to witness the full completion of the mischief."

"I understand that the Royal Oak gate, about one mile from the town on the St Clears road, is every night watched by the Rebeccaites; but no attempt is made on it, as the toll-house is every night filled with infantry."

The reduction of rents proceeds and promises to

become general. The Marquis of Camden has reduced the rents of his tenantry on his Welsh estate ten per cent. "The Earl of Cawdor," says the *Welshman*, "has announced that he will deduct twenty per cent. out of his last Lady-day's rents to those tenants who pay full rents, but not to the valuable leaseholders. His lordship, we are informed, desired his tenants on the Golden grove estate to come to him, listened with attention to all that was said by them, and afterwards told them that a reduction to the amount stated should be made. Under similar circumstances, a similar course must be adopted by others. Mr Chambers, of Llanelly, intends to return to the agricultural tenants fifteen per cent. out of their rents at his next audit. Mr J. V. Lloyd, Brynog, Cardiganshire, at his last rent day, allowed to his tenants and leaseholders ten per cent. and five per cent."

On Tuesday, a meeting of freeholders, farmers, and labourers, took place at Llanedy, Carmarthenshire, to consider the present state of the country, &c. The meeting in the first instance proceeded to discuss the question of tithes. The result of their deliberation being a determination to petition the tithe-owners for a reduction, the present amount, in the opinion of the meeting, being much too high, and generally oppressive. Next came the poor law, which was also condemned. The farmers objected to having "paid officers" and "union houses." The corn laws were also discussed, and condemned; and, indeed, all laws which tended by their operation to cramp and fetter commerce. Rents they thought generally much too high; and supported this opinion with many facts. An application is to be made to their landlords for a reduction, which application will be accompanied by a statement of the grounds upon which they make it. Everything passed off peaceably; many of the most influential farmers present strongly deprecating the system of nocturnal outrage pursued by certain portions of the inhabitants of this and the adjoining counties.

The *Times* reporter also attended a meeting of farmers on Wednesday last, as many of them were unable to lay their grievances before Mr Hall, while passing through the country, and duly reports their evidence, under the old heads "Turnpike tolls," "New Poor law," "County rate," "Rents," with a further complaint against "Magistrates and their fees;" the magistrates only understanding English, and despising Welsh. This is the first time that a newspaper has thus formally been acknowledged as a tribunal for investigation, and its reporter as something like a public commissioner of inquiry.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* gives the true secret of the malicious calumnies promulgated by the *Times* reporter, about the dissenting ministers of Wales.

Tithes are also a source of great hardship to the Welsh farmer. I am informed that they have been commuted sadly too high—in some parishes at double their value; and this money goes mainly to support an indolent clergy, from whom the people derive no benefit whatever, as they are nearly all dissenters; and they have in addition to contribute to the building of their own chapels, and for being taught the church doctrines by their own ministers. I say church doctrines, and it is precisely so. The doctrines of the Reformation are not preached in any pulpit in the establishment with more purity or zeal than by the clergy of the three denominations in Wales—the baptist, independent, and calvinistic methodist. The latter only separated from the establishment in the year 1811, many churchmen, and some of the most eminent in piety, learning, and usefulness—such as the Rev. T. Charles, of Bala—joining in the separation. The late Rev. Wm Howell, of Long-acre, used frequently from his pulpit to eulogize this body of Christians, who are now by far the most numerous in the principality.

We hear much about the abuses of the church in Ireland, that it does not provide religious instruction for more than one-seventh of the population; but in Wales it does not instruct one in fifty of the inhabitants. This will appear almost incredible to the English reader; it is, however, perfectly true, and it will be very easy to obtain statistics to confirm this statement.

The country is literally garrisoned by military. The *Welshman* tells us that there are now five troops of the 4th regiment of light dragoons in South Wales, and it is in contemplation to change the headquarters of the regiment from Exeter, where the other troop now is, to Abergavenny. It is said also, that two more regiments are about being sent to this district. A staff of three or four officers, unattached, will be employed on service here, on a plan similar to that recently adopted in Ireland. Meanwhile the troops already here, have been continually on the move during the past week. Parties of horse and foot are constantly scouring the country by night, and a complete turmoil is kept up by the continual shifting of troops from one place to another.

At Carmarthen, on Monday, Wm. Davies, of Nantyfen, Carmarthenshire, a respectable farmer, was committed to take his trial for being concerned in the destruction of Panyarn gate. The only evidence was, his own declarations when intoxicated. Bail to the amount of £4000 was tendered and refused.

THE ASSIZES.

THE BROUGHAM HALL ESTATES.—The case of "Robinson v. Bird and others," which involves the claim of the Birds to the estate of Brougham hall, was decided on Friday week at Appleby, before Mr Justice Wightman, in favour of the plaintiff, with 40s. damages. The Birds are thus defeated. The evidence against their claim was exceedingly strong.

REBECCA IN SOMERSET.—John Skinner and seven others were on the 15th indicted for riotously assembling together. Mr Kinglake said the offence charged was this—that in March last a number of persons, of whom the prisoners formed a part, proceeded to demolish and destroy the dwelling-house occupied by a person of the name of Urch. He

should prove that in the year 1841 a local act was passed for making a turnpike road leading from Highbridge to Wells. In the year 1842 certain steps were taken by the trustees for the purpose of erecting turnpike gates for collecting tolls, and an order was made for the erection of a gate called Blackford gate. In February, 1843, a person of the name of Joseph Urch was appointed toll-collector at that gate. At that time there was a feeling in opposition to the erection of gates, and some persons had refused to pay the toll; but on the night of the 13th of March an attack was made upon the house occupied by Urch, and it was in a very short time leveled with the ground. He understood the prisoners were men in humble station in life; they could have had no grievance to complain of; and the only question the jury could have to determine would be whether the offence had been committed; whether the house had been destroyed by a number of persons riotously assembled together; and whether the prisoners were parties concerned in committing that offence. The learned counsel then called some witnesses, who having been examined at considerable length, the jury retired for nearly four hours, and then returned a verdict of "Not guilty" generally as regarded all the prisoners.

At Stafford assizes on the 14th, an action was brought by Mr Moore, formerly a publican in that town, against Robert Ferrand, Esq., formerly conservative member for the borough, to recover £10 3s. for refreshments supplied to the ladies assembled at the plaintiff's house a few days before the election. The defendant pleaded the Act of William III., called the Treating act, the writ having been issued at the time. The jury found a verdict for £2 8s., the refreshments supplied on the 21st only, and Mr Justice Maule certified that it was a proper case for *Nisi Prius*, and ordered speedy execution.

THE LATE STORM AND RAIN.—Serious losses have been sustained by the holders of property in the Bedford level, and particularly in Wisbeach and Peterborough. In the fens alone, upwards of 2,000 acres of the hay crop, of the value of at least £10,000, have been totally destroyed, and the pasturage of 1,000 head of cattle entirely inundated. The consequence of this sad disaster is, that upwards of 1,000 persons (men, women, and children), have been thrown out of employment, and are to be seen about in the most abject state of wretchedness. On the estate of Upper Upham, in the parish of Aldbourn, Wilts, the property of Mr J. Round, M.P. for Maldon, occupied by Mr Church, the crops of corn were damaged by the hailstones to the extent of nearly £1,000. 90 acres of wheat, 54 acres of barley, 35 acres of oats, and 20 acres of peas and vetches were literally thrashed; such a scene of devastation has been rarely witnessed. The crops on the adjoining farm, occupied by Mr Deadmen, also sustained considerable damage.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT AT BURLINGTON.—An accident occurred off Burlington, yesterday week, which proved instantaneously fatal to three out of six young men who were taking a pleasure excursion in a cable on the bay, in the evening, when, by a sudden squall, the boat was upset, about a mile from the pier. The names of the persons who were lost were Mr Wilson Cranswick, chemist and druggist, son of Mr Cranswick, of Burlington, and who only a fortnight ago finished his apprenticeship with Mr Walker, of Whitefriargate, in Hull, having been several years previously with Mr Pipes, of Beverley; Mr John Wilson, son of Mrs Larcum, late of the Globe inn, Beverley; and Samuel Johnson, the boatman, a very steady young man, in the service of Mr Cranswick, of the Cock and Lion, Burlington, to whom with others the cable belonged. Mr Larcum, of Routh, near Beverley, a relative of Mr John Wilson's, was picked up insensible, but has since greatly recovered. A fifth member of the party, and who has been saved, was Mr Arthur Sawdon, son of Captain Thomas Sawdon, of Burlington. The name of the sixth we have not learnt for certain, but he was an intimate friend of the others, and is saved. None of the bodies had been found up to Wednesday night.

MURDER AT ASHBURTON.—As a boy was picking ferns in a field about a quarter of a mile from the town, he saw the clothes of a woman who had been killed, and covered with two faggots of broil. A medical gentleman, with a great number of people, proceeded to the spot, and, on removing the broil and basket, a shocking sight presented itself. The body of a woman was lying on its face; the head was found terribly mutilated. Her right hand and arm were dreadfully bruised, and the hands clenched, as if defending herself from her assailant. A man immediately recognised her as being Rebecca Tooley, of Totnes. The deceased was of small stature, and attended fairs, selling nuts, &c. An inquiry was opened in the evening at the London inn. As yet nothing more than the most vague suspicion as to the perpetrators of this horrid deed has transpired.

MURDER AT LANCASTER.—William Greenall, a shoemaker at Lancaster, has been committed for trial at the assizes, charged with the murder of his wife. The woman was much addicted to drunkenness, and on her refusing to sit down and take tea with her husband, besides kicking the table over, and demolishing all the crockery, he became enraged, and struck her on the head with a stick and his clenched fist with great violence, which caused death.

The young men engaged in warehouses at Manchester are memorialising their employers to obtain the privilege of a holiday on Friday afternoons.

IRELAND.

THE TARA HILL DEMONSTRATION.

The Tara demonstration, the mightiest of the "monster meetings," took place on Tuesday, and exceeded in magnitude the anticipations even of the most sanguine. At an early hour in the morning the streets of Dublin presented an unusual bustle—cars, coaches, and handsome equipages hurrying through every street and lane, towards the one great centre of attraction, the minstrels' "Hill of Tara," the "Temora of the Kings." Mr O'Connell left Merrion square at a quarter before nine, accompanied by nearly 200 carriages, while multitudes, baffling calculation, at every turn swelled the cavalcade. So much as five and six guineas premium had been offered in Dublin for a phaeton and pair without success, such was the desire to be present evinced by the people. Thirteen hundred cars, besides carriages and horses, passed through three gates from the city, and for fifty miles around "Tara's halls," every locality poured their multitudes to the centre. Forty complete bands gave their music round the hill, and half-a-million of men shouted in unison for a "repeal of the union." The platform was capable of containing a thousand persons, and a smaller one for the ladies was filled with a brilliant display of female beauty. At nine o'clock an altar was erected on the top of the hill; and from the spot where St Patrick first preached Christianity to the Irish people, five priests in succession celebrated the sacrifice of the mass, while the countless multitude, in deep devotion, knelt around them. The numbers are estimated by one person at 500,000; by "An Old Military Friend" of the *Dublin Pilot* at 1,000,000. Whatever the numbers, the scene must have been the best got-up of all the "monster meetings." Among the principal persons on the platform, were Dr Cantwell, the titular bishop of Meath, Mr Henry Grattan, M.P.; Dr M'Loughlin, titular Bishop of Derry; and other gentlemen whose names are better known in Ireland than England, including several of the Roman catholic priesthood. At half-past one o'clock Mr O'Connell arrived, and shortly after took the chair, on the motion of Nicholas Royland, Esq., ex-J.P. When the cheering ceased, Mr O'Connell said he felt the awful responsibility his part in the majestic movement imposed on him; responsibility to his country, and responsibility to his Creator.

Ireland was aroused from end to end, and her multitudinous population had but one expression—had but one expression and one wish—the extinction of the union, and the restoration of nationality. He was at "Tara of the Kings," the spot where the monarchs of Ireland were elected, and where its chiefs bound themselves by the sacred pledge of honour and religion to stand against the Danes or any other strangers [cheers]. On this spot he had an important duty to perform, and here, in the face of his country and his God, he protested against the continuance of the unjust union; it was a mockery, for neither English nor Irish parliaments had power to pass the act of union; and Lord Plunkett, in the House of Commons, declared they had no right to transfer the power of legislation from the country; and Mr Saurin, the tory attorney-general, declared it would be the duty of the Irish people to take the first opportunity to repeal the union, and restore to Ireland her nationality. He proclaimed the nullity of the union, and would argue the question in the face of civilised Europe, especially France and Spain; and to the United States of America he would proclaim it was a nullity. It was carried by the most iniquitous means, the fomenting of rebellion, to crush in blood a country's liberties; the suspending of the *Habeas Corpus*; the proclaiming of martial law, and abolition of trial by jury. He is no statesman who does not recollect the might that slumbers in a peasant's arm; and when you multiply that might by vulgar arithmetic to the extent of 600,000 or 700,000, is the man a statesman or driveler who expects that might will always slumber amidst grievances continued, oppression endured too long, and the determination to allow them to cure themselves, and not take active measures to prevent the outbreak which, sooner or later, will be the consequence of the afflicted state of Ireland? I say sooner or later, because I venture to assert, while I live myself, that outbreak will not take place [hear]. But sooner or later, if they do not correct the evil, and restore to Ireland her power of self-government, the day will come when they will rue their present want of policy, and will weep, perhaps, in tears of blood, for their want of consideration and kindness to a country whose people could reward them amply by the devotion of their hearts and the vigour of their arms.

He then alluded to the army—

Old Wellington [groans] began by threatening them, and talked of civil war; but he said nothing about it now. He was getting inlet holes made in stone barracks. Now only think of an old general doing such a thing. He had heard that a great deal of brandy and biscuits had been sent to the barracks, and he sincerely hoped that the poor soldiers would get some of them. Their honest brothers, the soldiers who had been sent to Ireland, were as orderly and as brave men as any in Ireland ["Hear, hear," and cheers]. He was sure that not one of them had a single complaint to make against them [hear, hear, hear]. If any of you have, say so [loud cries of "No, no"]. They are the bravest army in the world, and therefore I do not mean to disparage them at all; but I feel it to be a fact that Ireland, roused as she is at the present moment, would, if they made war upon us, furnish women enough to beat the entire of the Queen's forces [great cheers]. It was idle for any minister or statesman to suppose for a moment that he could put down such a struggle as this for liberty. The only thing he feared was the conduct of some ruffians who were called ribbonmen; and he went on to warn the repealers against them.

He claimed for the Queen the right at once to summon an Irish parliament; and said that if "dirty Sugden" would not sign the writs, an Irish chancellor could soon be found who would; and he added, "I believe I am able to announce to you that twelve months cannot possibly elapse without having a hurrah for our parliament on College green." He announced that, on Monday next, the association would nominate "arbitrators" in the persons of the

displaced justices of the peace, who would decide disputes without expense. He then went on—

Was there a wretch amongst them who would not die sooner than have allowed that union to pass? [A voice from the midst of the assembly: "To the last man."] Let every man who would rather die than, if we had a parliament, allow a union to pass, lift his hand. [The immense multitude lifted their hands.] The Queen would call that parliament; and he defied all the generals, old and young, and all the old women in pantaloons—ay, all the chivalry of earth, to take that parliament from them again.

Mr O'Connell, after enumerating the benefits to accrue from a home parliament, concluded, amidst the cheers of thousands far removed from his sight and hearing. And after a number of other speeches were delivered, the gigantic assemblage separated in the most perfect order without the slightest accident occurring.

In the evening, upwards of one thousand persons sat down to dinner in a spacious pavilion erected for the purpose in a field immediately adjoining the hill. At either side of the chair, galleries were fitted up for the accommodation of ladies, a great number of whom were present. Mr O'Connell talked of the outbreak that must take place, "sooner or later," if justice were not done to Ireland, though he believed that it would not be in his life time.

I would wish to urge on the protestant and the catholic gentry to come forward, and to take the management of this great cause into their hands [hear, hear]. I do not want to be considered as making a sacrifice in my own person, for I would be sorry to leave the helm until I saw the vessel safe in port, and I would wish, therefore, to continue my advice to the people—subject, however, to the control of those gentlemen when they spoke to me rationally, and with their judgments open, and did not attempt to put me down by authority [hear, hear, hear, and cheers]. It is said we seek for catholic ascendancy; but we suffered too much from ascendancy to think of furnishing the robe of purity and charity that covers our clergy with the foul touch of the mammon of the world. The meaning of state pay is, the power of exercising undue influence—though I cannot well call it "undue," because those who consented to take state pay agreed at the time that they must swallow all the filth—all the vile source from which it springs [hear]. Our first effort would not be to turn the state revenues to your lordship, or to you, gentlemen, whom I see before me, but to purposes of public utility, and of public charity. The poor houses would be no longer prisons, and the wretched individuals in them would not be any more locked up and fed on bad provisions. Imprisonment and starvation would no longer be the necessary punishment of poverty; and these workhouses, if the £850,000 a year, now enjoyed by the protestant clergymen, and under which a kind of scrambling for appointment took place, we would distribute.

The Bishop of Meath and other Roman catholic priests followed, and denounced, with much earnestness, the proposal for the clergy to become pensioners of the state.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of this body on Monday, the 14th inst, Mr Reilly proposed that Mr Hogan, the Irish sculptor, should be engaged at the expense of the association, to furnish a statue of Mr O'Connell, to be placed in the Conciliation hall, observing, however, that it would never get there, as it would be impossible to complete it before the opening of the parliament in College green, its ultimate destination, which was carried by acclamation. Mr O'Connell entered shortly afterwards, and gave the association an account of the Maryborough meeting, which he described as one of the largest, if not the very largest, that had yet been held. He announced that on Sunday next he would be in Roscommon. For the Sunday following next after that he had no less than five or six invitations on his hands, and had not as yet made up his mind as to which he would first accept. Mr O'Connell handed in 14l. from Slane, in Meath, the native place of the Duke of Wellington, who called the rent "plunder;" a reproach which Mr O'Connell retorted by reference to towns in Spain stormed, "plundered," and worse. He then attacked Lord Brougham.

As to Lord Brougham, that miserable, rotten remnant of an old broom—that wretched old driver—he got up in his place and talked of what he did in 1832 and 1838. But what did he do in 1843? He got up one night and moved that his miserable abortion be read, and the next he got up and withdrew it because, forsooth, there was a similar bill already on the statute book. Poor silly old man! They should present a petition to the Lords, praying that his Lordship might not be permitted either to speak or vote till after he had gone to Father Mathew and taken the pledge ["Hear, hear," and laughter]. It really would be of great use to the poor old man; because he might then be consistent for four or five consecutive days. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by moving that it be referred to a committee to inquire whether it would not be prudent to petition the House of Lords to request Lord Brougham should take the teetotal pledge [great laughter].

The motion was seconded, and carried amidst great applause. A great number of new members, including several ex-magistrates, were admitted. Amongst the contributions was one of 40l. 15s. 4d. from New York. The total amount of the week's rent was announced to be 913l. 10s. 7d.

OTHER REPEAL MEETINGS.—On Sunday Mr O'Connell had a meeting for Queen's county, at Maryborough. A writer quotes the authority of some sappers and miners, "who viewed the meeting from a safe distance," for saying that 250,000 persons were present. A repeal demonstration took place on Tuesday, at Clontibret, county of Monaghan. The *Newry Examiner* states that 300,000 persons were present. A large military force, and a numerous party of police, under the command of the stipendiary magistrates, were in attendance. There was a demonstration on Wednesday last in Claremorris, upon which occasion Mr Robert Dillon Browne at-

tended. About four thousand of the neighbouring peasantry were present, and took the greatest interest in the enthusiastic proceedings.

FATAL AFFRAY AT TURLOUGHMORE.—The inquest which was held upon the body of the man killed by the police, in the conflict which took place at Turloughmore fair, as related in a late number, has resulted in the following extraordinary verdict being returned by the jury:—"That the deceased had received a mortal gun shot wound, inflicted by some one of a party of police, acting under the command of Tomkins Brew, Esq., at Turloughmore, on the 1st inst, of which he languished until Thursday the 3rd inst, and then died. The jury further found that the said Tomkins Brew, and the party then and there acting, were guilty of wilful murder." The coroner said he felt bound to state that he could not go the whole length of the opinion expressed by the verdict of the jury. Another of the persons wounded has since died, and a second inquest will therefore take place.

MURDER OF LIEUTENANT MACKAY.—The rumour that the murder of this officer mainly arose from the excessive drill exacted of the soldiers, has turned out to be correct, notwithstanding Sir H. Hardinge's flat contradiction of it in the House of Commons. The frequency and duration of the drill parades appear indeed to have been felt as a grievance throughout the regiment. The prisoner himself says that drill was the cause of his crime; and the jury were induced by the evidence of several soldiers to return this verdict—

"That private George Jubee of the fifth fusiliers, did, at the time and place mentioned, and in the manner described by the witnesses, kill and murder Adjutant Robertson Mackay, of the said corps; but the jury is of opinion that the majority of the men of said regiment are both murmuring at, and suffering from the drills and parades which they have daily to undergo. The jury, therefore, recommend that the proper authorities will institute a strict and searching inquiry into these matters."

ADHESIONS TO REPEAL.—The *Times* correspondent says—"I have seen a letter from Mountmellick, in the course of which the writer, who, from his position, ought to be a correct authority on the subject, unequivocally asserts that, of 300 Orangemen residing in that locality no less than one third of the number attended the Maryborough demonstration on Sunday last, and have since formally declared themselves unwilling converts to repeal, as the only means of bettering their condition."

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—A Galway jury have given a verdict of £2,500 against a Mr Flanagan, of that county, for breach of promise of marriage to a Miss Mahon, of Loughrea. This was a very unusual case. The wedding day was fixed, the bridal dresses prepared, and all in readiness for the nuptials, when the gallant intimated that he would insist on a female named Mary Donnelly, with whose fair fame rumour had taken some liberties, continuing to reside in the house with his intended wife. "On that hint she spoke," and having positively refused to sanction such an arrangement, the gentleman declared off, and next day he was served with a writ, and without the formality of notice. Defendant's counsel have taken objections to the judge's charge, and will, probably, move next term for a new trial.

SUCCESS OF THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—A trial of the Atmospheric railway took place on Saturday, and the deepest interest prevailed as to the result. It was completely successful. Some carriages being placed on the line, with the engine constructed under the superintendence of Messrs Clegg and Samuda, the patentees, and all the necessary arrangements being made, the train started from Glashtule, a little below Kingstown, and proceeded at a very rapid rate, travelling over a mile and a quarter in three and a half minutes. The arrival of this train, the first ever moved upon any regular railway by atmospheric pressure, was hailed by loud cheering at Dalkey.—*Chronicle.*

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The meetings of this valuable body commenced at Cork on Wednesday last. This is the second time that these meetings have been held in the sister island, the former meeting (which was the 5th of the association) being held at Dublin. The president, who will take an active part in the proceedings, is the Earl of Rosse (better known, perhaps, as Lord Oxmantown), a nobleman celebrated in the annals of science as one of the first astronomers of the day, and whose fame has recently become European, from the construction of his gigantic telescope; whilst the Vice-presidents are the Earl of Listowel and Viscount Adare, M.P.; with Sir W. Hamilton, the President of the Royal Irish Academy, and Astronomer Royal; and Dr Robinson, Dean of Armagh, equally celebrated as a mathematician and astronomer. It was for some time feared that local agitation on the subject of repeal would thin the number of attendant members from Scotland and England, but this apprehension is happily dissipated by the extremely quiet appearance of the town. Among the arrivals are, Prince of Cassino; most Rev. Dr Croll, R. C. primate; Charles Dickens (Boz); Professor Gregory, Aberdeen; Dr Gray, Edinburgh; Rev. Dr Hincks, Belfast; Sir W. Hamilton, Dublin; Mr Jerdan, *Literary Gazette*; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P.; Mr and Mrs Lyall; Mr and Mrs Murchison, London; Marquis of Northampton; Mr G. R. Porter, Board of Trade, London; Professor Sedgwick, Cambridge; Dr W. C. Taylor, London; Mr T. Wyse, M.P.; Mr W. Wyon, Royal Mint, London; Professor Wheatstone, King's college, London; Colonel Sabine, London, &c. The only business transacted on Wednesday, was the reading of the Council's report, in which it was stated that government had made a grant of £1,000

for completing the catalogue of stars of Leland and Lacville. On Thursday the Earl of Rosse was duly installed as president, and in the course of the day the different sections assembled, but nothing of any great interest was done. In the evening a soirée took place.

RIBBONISM.—A correspondent of the *Drogheda Conservative*, writing from Ballyjamesduff, in the county of Cavan, communicates the following rather startling piece of information:—"On the night of Tuesday, the 15th inst, the constabulary of this town received information that a large party of Ribbonmen were to assemble at Lismern fort, a quarter of a mile from this town, for the purpose of being drilled. Head Constable Trotter and party proceeded to the place at one o'clock the next morning, and when they arrived within three fields of the fort, they observed a number of men running along the ditches, in order to give the main body the alarm. However, the police quickened their pace, and, on coming to the fort, described between 300 and 400 men, armed with every description of weapons—guns, pistols, pikes, and pitchforks. The head constable ordered them to stand, but they immediately fled, one of the party snapping a gun at the police. The police then fired after them four or five shots, but whether with effect or not they could not ascertain. The police, after a chase of some length, succeeded in arresting four of the party, armed with pitchforks, &c. They have been committed to Cavan gaol. I am informed that a similar system of drilling is practised in all the retired districts of the country, even protestant Ulster, where, since the repeal agitation and the hopes of a rebellion, ribbonism has been awfully on the increase."

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society, on the 1st instant, a series of resolutions and a petition to parliament were adopted, advocating the freest African emigration to the West Indies as a means of suppressing the slave trade. The petition passes in review the various methods which have been resorted to for the suppression of African slavery and the slave trade, and demonstrates the total failure of all of them. It recommends the free emigration of the negro race from all parts of Africa to her Majesty's colonies, as a certain means of undermining and ultimately putting a stop to the slave trade. The meeting was adjourned, and met on the following day, when a resolution was proposed and carried, relative to free trade and free labour. At this meeting Mr H. C. Wright, an American, made the following startling statement:—

"The President of the United States is a thief and a robber; and I request that this be recorded, if a reporter is present at this meeting [cheers and laughter]. I state to you a fact, and I hardly ever find an American that has brass enough to state it. Perhaps you will think I have no patriotism; but I have; I am full of it. It is not America, nor England, nor France, nor Europe that is my country, but the world [cheers]. I have no wish to acknowledge any country but the world, and no countrymen but the human family alone. Now, standing on this platform, I say that John Tyler, the President of America—and I have evidence before me—sold his own son at auction [sensation]. The people of the United States, knowing the fact, elected him to be their president ["shame!"] Why it is no disgrace at all for a man in that country to sell his own offspring; and why should it be if it is no disgrace to sell anybody else [cheering]? It may be more horrible, but the principle is the same. No one will deny, in that country, that John Tyler has children in slavery, and that he has pocketed money for them [sensation]. The children of Jefferson, the writer of the boasted document of American independence, are in slavery, and this no one will deny in our country."

Religious Intelligence.

MIDDLESBRO'-ON-TEES.—On Sunday, the 13th inst, a new and spacious school-room, capable of accommodating 300 children, was opened for the use of the Sabbath school connected with the Independent chapel, Middlesbro', on which occasion two sermons were preached by the Rev. T. Scales of Leeds. On the following day about 200 of the friends took tea together in the new room; after which addresses were delivered by the Revs C. Bingley, the pastor of the church; T. Hames of Stockton; W. Summers of Ayton; T. Scales of Leeds; S. Lewin of Hartlepool; J. Cummins, formerly of Madagascar; J. Howard of Pickering; and Messrs Brentnall and Ramsey of Middlesbro'. During the evening a copy of Bagster's Bible was presented by the chairman on behalf of the teachers, to Mr Ramsey, who is about to remove to Berwick-on-Tweed, in token of affectionate regard, and in grateful remembrance of his services while sustaining the office of superintendent. Very nearly the whole cost of the erection has been liberally provided for by the friends of education, who have thus evinced their readiness to make provision for the religious instruction of the young.

HOME MISSION STATION.—On Wednesday, August 16th, the foundation stone of a new Independent chapel at Hersham, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, was laid, in the presence of numerous spectators, by Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P. Two interesting and suitable addresses were delivered on the occasion; the first by Mr Hindley, before that gentleman proceeded to lay the stone; the second by the Rev. Jas Matheson, D.D., one of the secretaries of the Home Missionary society, after the ceremony had taken place. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Messrs Churchill of Ditton, Edwards of Kingston, and Stevens of New Hampton. The Rev. Messrs Schofield of Chertsey, Kluft of Twickenham, West of Sudbury, and Lord, the Home Missionary

society's agent on this station, also took part in the interesting proceedings.

BEVERLEY.—At a numerous meeting held on Wednesday evening last, the Rev. J. C. Brown was, with only one exception, unanimously appointed the pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the independent chapel, the same being vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Mather, late pastor.

REGENT STREET, LAMBETH.—A meeting of the Juvenile Missionary society, in connexion with this place, was held on Monday evening, August 14, to take leave of the Rev. John Clarke, previous to his departure for Western Africa. About two hundred persons sat down to tea. The chapel was decorated by the young persons with evergreens and flowers, and the words "Pray for Africa," formed of laurel leaves, which gave to the scene an enlivening appearance. At seven o'clock a public meeting was held, when the chapel was crowded by an attentive audience. The meeting was conducted by the Rev. William Fraser, the minister of the place, and was of a social and devotional character. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs Angus, Clarke, Green, and Phillips. The Rev. Messrs Fraser, Mirams, and Rothery, engaged in the devotional exercises. A proposition was made by the members of the Juvenile Missionary society to support the first coloured missionary to Africa, which was cheerfully responded to by a liberal collection.

THE WESLEYAN CONNEXION.—The official return of the number of members in the methodist connexion, shows that an encouraging degree of prosperity has attended both the home and foreign work. The net increase of members during the last year is as follows:—

Increase in Great Britain	4,297
" Ireland	374
" Foreign Stations	3,943
Total increase ..	8,614

CENTENARY FUND.—The report of the centenary fund committee, presented to the late conference, shows that the total amount of subscriptions actually paid to the treasurer, is upwards of 221,000*l.*, a sum highly creditable to the liberality of the Wesleyan body.

TOTNES.—On Friday last, August 11th, the members and friends of the independent chapel, Totnes, had a social tea party, the proceedings of which were of a highly gratifying character. The designs of the meeting were two-fold; partly, to receive the audited accounts of the building committee appointed to obtain the erection of the spacious new chapel which the congregation now happily possesses; and partly to celebrate the jubilee of the opening of the old chapel, in which (being now converted into a noble school room) the numerous company met. Richard Peek, Esq., of Hazlewood, the tried and munificent friend of the cause, took the chair. After tea the business was commenced with an address from the chairman. W. F. Windeatt, Esq., next read a deeply interesting history of the rise and progress of dissent in Totnes, before the period of the ejection of the Rev. Francis Whiddon from the parish church (in 1662) to the present time. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were submitted by members of the congregation, and by friends connected with other places, who had kindly come to evince their Christian sympathy. The pastor of the church then detailed the various circumstances connected with the origin and accomplishment of the efforts to obtain the present chaste and commodious chapel; after which a full statement was laid before the meeting of the disbursements and receipts. It was stated that the new chapel, the land, and the school room, had, together, cost 1,700*l.*; of which a sum of between 200*l.* and 300*l.* requires yet to be raised.

WESTERN AFRICA.—The Rev. John Clark, baptist missionary from Fernando Po, Western Africa, being about to return to his labours in that interesting but long-neglected part of the world, repaired to Portsmouth on Wednesday last, in company with the Rev. James Hume, missionary to Jamaica, and Mr. Baker, engineer, who is on his way to Africa. On their arrival for embarkation at Portsmouth, with their wives, they were met by a number of friends to missions, when a valedictory service was held in Meeting-house Alley chapel. The three missionaries spoke, and the Rev. C. Room delivered an affectionate farewell address. The brethren Morris, Cousins, Stanger, Tilly, Yarnold, Burton, Silly, and Arnot, took part in the services. Mr. Clark proceeds to Jamaica, where he expects to be joined by eight or ten Africans, who are preparing to labour as missionaries among their countrymen in Africa. He will probably be accompanied by a number of converted Africans, who are emigrating from Jamaica; and it is hoped that these persons will constitute a valuable instrumentality for extending the blessings of Christianity and civilisation.

The Rev. Wm Stokes, of West Bromwich, has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the baptist church, Newhall street, Birmingham, to become their pastor, and purposes commencing his duties there in October next.

CHESTER.—The Rev. Henry Thomas Marchmont, late pastor of the independent church, March, Cambridgeshire, has accepted a unanimous call to the pastoral office from the independent church assembling in Common Hall street, in this city. Mr. Marchmont will commence his stated labours on Lord's day, the 27th instant.

MORLEY, NEAR TOTNES, DEVON.—On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., the retired village of Morley

was the scene of engagements of more than usual interest and importance. A small dissenting chapel has for several years existed here. Its erection originated in the benevolent endeavours of Christian friends connected with different evangelical denominations in the neighbourhood. For a very considerable time past the pulpit has been gratuitously supplied by Samuel Huxham, Esq., the present worthy mayor of Totnes, and deacon of the independent church in the latter town. The little edifice was soon found much too small to accommodate the increasing numbers anxious to attend. It has been determined, therefore, to erect a new chapel, considerably more than as large again as the old one. On the evening already mentioned the foundation stone of the new edifice was laid in the presence of many hundreds of spectators. After Mr. Huxham had given out a hymn, the Rev. W. S. Keall of Kingsbridge offered solemn prayer. Praise was again presented, when Richard Peek, Esq., of Hazlewood house, laid the stone, and afterwards addressed the assembly. Another hymn was then sung, after which an address was delivered by the Rev. W. Tarbotton of Totnes. Mr. Nicholson of Kingsbridge concluded the services with prayer and the benediction.

CRICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The ordination of the Rev. T. Hall to the pastorate over the independent church and congregation in this village, took place on Tuesday, August 8th, 1843. The Rev. T. Morgan, of Theddingworth, read the scriptures and prayed; the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. T. Coleman, of Ashley, asked the questions, and offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. G. Nettleship, of Yelvertoft, gave the charge; and the Rev. J. C. Bicknell, late pastor of the church, but now superannuated, concluded the morning service by prayer. In the evening, the Rev. T. White, of Northampton, read the scriptures and prayed; the Rev. E. Jones, of Oxford, preached the sermon to the people; and the Rev. J. Apperly, of Buckby, closed by prayer. Hymns were given out by the Rev. J. Evans of Weedon, W. Cherry of West Haddon, T. Carter of Churchover, E. Thomas of Dunchurch, and — Miller of Branstons. Between sixty and seventy persons dined at the Wharf inn, among whom were seventeen ministers.

FEMALE MISSIONARIES.—A society of women has been formed at Berlin, the Prussian capital, with the permission of the government, and under the patronage of Madame Eichhorn, wife of the minister of public instruction; the object of which is to send young women, at the expense of the association, to Syria and the East Indies, to assist the missionaries in propagating Christianity among indigent persons of their own sex.

FRUITS OF THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—The following are the receipts of religious and benevolent institutions for the past year:—Aborigines Protection, £259; Aged Pilgrim's Friend, £1,575; Antislavery, £2,593; Baptist Missionary (including Jubilee fund), £51,631; Baptist Home Missionary, £5,270; Baptist Colonial Missionary, £238; Bible Translation (baptist), £3,488; British and Foreign Bible, £92,476; British and Foreign Sailors', £2,205; British and Foreign School, £6,777; British and Foreign Temperance, £473; British Reformation, £1,196; Christian Knowledge, £78,940; Christian Instruction, £1,152; Church Missionary, £115,100; Church of Scotland Missionary, £6,909; Church Jewish Mission, £4,474; Church Home Mission, £3,202; Church Colonial, £4,268; Church Education Scheme, £4,858; Church Pastoral Aid, £17,562; Colonial Church, £3,149; Colonial Missionary, £2,970; District Visiting (1841 to 1843), £405; Foreign Aid, £1,735; Hibernian, £6,212; Home and Colonial Infant School, £2,278; Home Missionary, £7,788; Irish, 3,877; Irish Evangelical, £3,403; Jews (for Propagation of Christianity among the), £25,066; Jews' Operative Converts Institution, £1,037; London City Mission, £6,741; London Missionary, £78,450; Lord's Day Observance, £930; Moravian Missionary, London Association, £5,324; National School, about £12,000; Naval and Military Bible, £3,251; Newfoundland School, £3,411; Peace, £675; Prayer Book and Homily, £2,290; Propagation of the Gospel, £71,091; Protestant association, £1,528; Religious Tract, £52,605; Sailors' Home, £2,225; Sunday School Union, £10,301; Trinitarian Bible, £2,337; Wesleyan Missionary, £98,253.—*The Christian Spectator.*

BIRTH.

August 17, the wife of Dr. THOMAS PRICE, of Highbury terrace, London, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

August 3, at the superintendent registrar's office, Market Harboro', Mr. JOSEPH NUNNELEY, wholesale grocer, to Miss AGGAS, sister of Mr. J. Aggas, grocer and spirit merchant.

August 6, at Grosvenor street chapel, Piccadilly, Manchester, by the Rev. R. F. Fether, Mr. S. UEL INGHAM LAW, to Miss ELIZABETH SALKELD, both of that town.

August 8, at the Independent chapel, Richmond, Mr. WM. HOLLOWAY, farmer, of that place, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. HAMLIN, wharfinger to the Suffolk and Norfolk Shipping company, Ipswich.

August 14, at the Independent chapel, Wickwar, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Alfred Stone, Mr. JOSEPH PARKER, to Miss FANNY WHITE. This being the first marriage solemnised in the above chapel, the newly-wedded pair were presented with a copy of the holy scriptures.

August 15, at the Independent chapel, Thatcham, by the Rev. Marcus Hopwood, Mr. ALFRED GREENE, of Great Stanmore, Middlesex, to MARY ANNE, second daughter of the late Edward BROOK, Esq., one of her Majesty's coroners for the west riding of Yorkshire.

August 15, at the Baptist chapel, St. Ives, Hunts, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. GEO. F. JOHNSTONE, to ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. Ekin ARNOLD, baker and engraver, all of St. Ives.

August 15, at Hatfield house, Lady BLANCHE CRELL, daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury, to JAMES MAITLAND BALFOUR, Esq., M.P.

August 16, at the Baptist chapel, Yeovil, by the Rev. Evan James, the Rev. RICHARD JAMES, minister of the above place, to Miss ALLEN, daughter of Mr. Allen, Penmill, Yeovil.

August 16, at the Independent chapel, Lynn, Norfolk, by the Rev. John Tippetus of Gravesend, the Rev. J. O. Pico, B.A., of Wolverhampton, to Miss MONMONT, daughter of Mr. Monement of Lynn.

August 16, at the Baptist chapel, Broadmead, Bristol, by the Rev. David Thomas, ROBERT LEONARD, jun., Esq., solicitor, of Clifton, to LOUISA, youngest daughter of Samuel CARY, Esq., of Portland square.

August 16, at the Independent chapel, Devizes, by the Rev. R. Elliott, Mr. J. FELL, to Miss FERRIS.

August 17, at the Poultry chapel, by the Rev. J. C. Harrison of Edmonton, Mr. DAVID GRAHAM, of Great Newport street, to ELIZA HELEN, youngest daughter of Mr. CHAPMAN, of Bucklersbury.

August 17, at the Tabernacle chapel, Hanley, Staffordshire, by the Rev. J. Reynolds of Bonsey, the Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, son of the late Rev. Dr. Fletcher of Stepney, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of William BIDGWAY, Esq., of Northwood.

DEATHS.

August 16, at her mansion in Stratford place, the Dowager Lady ELLENBOROUGH, widow of the late Lord Ellenborough, and mother of the present Governor-general of India. She has left behind her a numerous family.

August 2, at Ucheldre, Holyhead, aged 96 years, CATHARINE, fifth daughter of the late Edmund Roberts, Esq., of the above place, and wife of the Rev. David CHARLES, A.B., president of Trevecca college, Breconshire.

August 9, aged 84, JOHN COX, Esq., of Stoney Stratford, the revered father of the Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D.

August 10, at Nantes, in the 93rd year of his age, JEAN MARQUETTE BACHELIER, the president of the Revolutionary Committee of Nantes. Bachelier had repented, and become a devout catholic. He had translated the Psalms in verse, and composed a number of canticles.

August 13, at Pottersbury, after a few days' illness, Mrs. SCHRYVER, aged 78, of Newport Pagnell.

August 13, at Upton-on-Severn, SUSANNA, the wife of the Rev. John FREER, and daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Ash of Bristol.

August 15, THOMAS SEARLE HOPKINS, aged 13 years, the second son of Mr. Samuel Hopkins of Basingstoun, Cambridgeshire, and grandson of the late Rev. Thomas Hopkins of Linton, in the same county.

August 16, at Farringdon, Miss JEMIMA RIXON, aged 43.

August 16, at Bishop's Teignton, Devon, by drowning while bathing in the Teign, GEORGE G. MORTIMER, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, head master of the City of London school.

August 16, at his residence, Belvedere, Tunbridge Wells, THOMAS HARRISON BURDER, Esq., M.D., aged 51.

August 16, at Camberwell, aged 77, MARY, the beloved wife of Josiah ROBERTS, Esq.

August 18, in his 24th year, from an accident, HENRY WOLSELEY, Esq., the younger son of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, August 11.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 85:—

The Wesleyan chapel, Sowerby-bridge, Yorkshire. C. Barstow, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTS.

BROWN, RICHARD, Prescott, Lancashire, balance maker; BROWN, RICHARD, jun., Liverpool, tool dealer; and BROWN, WILLIAM, Prescott, Lancashire, balance maker, Sept. 5, 21: solicitors, Mr. J. Hestage, Liverpool, and Messrs Chester and Toulmin, 11, Staple inn, London.

HAZARD, THOMAS OLDFIELD, and BINGHAM, HENRY, Sheffield, merchants, Sept. 9, Oct. 11: solicitors, Messrs Payne and Co., Leeds.

HIGGINBOTTOM, JOSEPH, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, money scrivener, August 30, Sept. 22: solicitors, Mr. J. E. Fox, London, and Mr. N. Earle, Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne.

HONNER, ROBERT, late of Clarence cottages, Camden Town, contractor for wood paving, August 26, Sept. 28: solicitor, Mr. Kirkman, King William street, London.

HORTON, JOSHUA and JOSEPH, of the Lays New iron works, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, iron manufacturers, August 29, Sept. 28: solicitor, Mr. H. Corser, Stourbridge.

JOHNSON, GASKILL, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 5, 18: solicitors, Mr. Whitley, Liverpool, and Mr. Garey, Southampton buildings, London.

MEGARRY, THOMAS, Love lane, Billingsgate, City, coal merchant, August 26, Sept. 28: solicitors, Messrs Newbon and Evans, Wardrobe place, Doctors' Commons.

RALES, JAMES, now or late of 163, Piccadilly, upholsterer, August 30, Sept. 23: solicitor, Mr. W. Cox, Pinners' hall, Old Broad street.

VANN, WILLIAM, 74, Old street, St. Luke's, upholsterer, August 25, Sept. 29: solicitors, Messrs Casterton and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street.

WALKER, WILLIAM SNOWBALL, late of Hull, Yorkshire, but now or late of 51, Pall Mall east, cake maker, August 25, Sept. 28: solicitor, Mr. Piercy, Three Crown square, Southwark.

WALTER, GEORGE, Oundle, Northamptonshire, grocer, August 28, Sept. 28: solicitors, Messrs Smithson and Mitton, Southampton buildings, London, and Messrs Dunning and Stawman, Leeds.

WOOD, JAMES, Heathfields, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer, August 29, Sept. 22: solicitors, Messrs Rickards and Walker, 29, Lincoln's Inn fields, London, and Mr. W. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ALEXANDER, SAMUEL, Montrose, mill spinner, Aug. 24, Sept. 14: ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, merchant, Aug. 25, Sept. 14: MUNRO, JAMES, Alness bridge, Ross-shire, farmer, August 24, Sept. 18.

SMITH, JOHN, Glasgow, builder, August 22, Sept. 13: WATSON, ALEXANDER, Lynlith, Inverness-shire, farmer, August 23, Sept. 14.

WATT, ROBERT, Glasgow, ironmonger, August 25, Sept. 15.

Tuesday, August 22nd.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Wesleyan chapel, Knaresborough, Yorkshire. Thomas Cartwright, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

ALLEN, JOSEPH, ALLEN, GEORGE, and ALLEN, HENRY, Birmingham, drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

CALDECOTT, ROBERT, and CALDECOTT, JOHN, Manchester, silk mercers, Sept. 21, Oct. 10: solicitors, Messrs Read and Shaw, Friday street, London; Sale and Worthington, and Edward and William Bennett, Manchester.

COLNAGHI, MARTIN HENRY LEWIS GAETANO, 23, Cockspur street, Charing cross, printseller, Sept. 15, October 14: solicitor, Mr. C. Fiddle, 3, Paper buildings, Temple.

DAVIS, JOHN WESLEY, and DAVIS, FRANCIS, Liverpool, drug grinders, Sept. 7, Oct. 3: solicitors, Messrs Forshaw and Blundell, Liverpool.

MELMOTH, BETTY, Yeovil, Somersetshire, victualler, September 1 and 27: solicitors, Mr. H. M. Watts, Yeovil; Messrs Fennell and Kelly, 32, Bedford row, London; and Mr. Laidman, Exeter.

ORD, JOHN CHARLES, late of Watford place, Pall Mall, but now of Kingsbury, near Hyde, coal factor, September 5, October 17: solicitor, Mr. Goren, South Molton street.

PARSONS, SAMUEL FOX, Pontardawe, Glamorganshire, iron-founder, September 14 and 28: solicitor, Mr. Charles Basil Mansfield, Swansea.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

ALLAN, JAMES, Glasgow, ironmonger, August 28, September 18.

BRITISH FUNDS.
The favourable state of the weather keeps the funds firm, though not much business is transacting.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ditto for Account	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
3 per cent. Reduced	95	95	95	95	95	95
3½ per cent. Reduced	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
New 3½ per cent.	101½	102	102	102	101½	102
Long Annuities	12½	—	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock	182	182	182	182	182	182
India Stock	264	263½	—	264	264	—
Exchequer Bills	56pm	56pm	58pm	58pm	58pm	58pm
India Bonds	69pm	68pm	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	—	Mexican	36
Belgian	104½	Peruvian	—
Brazilian	72½	Portuguese 5 per cent.	65
Buenos Ayres	25	Ditto 3 per cent.	29
Columbian	25	Russian	116
Danish	86	Spanish Active	19
Dutch 2½ per cent.	54½	Ditto Passive	4½
Ditto 5 per cent.	100½	Ditto Deferred	103

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	45½	London and Brighton	35
Birmingham & Gloucester	53	London & Croydon Trunk	12½
Blackwall	4½	London and Greenwich	4½
Bristol and Exeter	58	Ditto New	—
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	27	Manchester & Birm.	22½
Eastern Counties	9	Manchester and Leeds	79
Edinburgh and Glasgow	50½	Midland Counties	73
Great North of England	62	Ditto Quarter Shares	17½
Great Western	87½	North Midland	73
Ditto New	62½	Ditto New	35
Ditto Fifths	16	South Eastern and Dover	28
London and Birmingham	220	South Western	66
Ditto Quarter Shares	36	Ditto New	—

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, August 21.
The majority of the supply of wheat at market to-day was of the new crop; the quality and condition, on the whole, better than the average of last Monday's samples. The trade opened very heavily; the best runs of new could only be sold by submitting to a reduction of from 5s. to 6s. per qr. Old must be quoted 2s. to 3s. per qr. cheaper. In foreign or free bonded nothing doing, though lower prices would have been readily taken. There were several samples of new barley, oats, and peas to-day. The trade for all these articles was very slow. The quantity of oats offering was very large. The progress made in sales was very trifling, at a decline of fully 1s. per qr. In beans no alteration.

Wheat, Red New	43 to 52	Malt, Ordinary	42 to 52
Fine	52 to 58	Pale	54 to 58
White	44 to 52	Rye	34 to 37
Fine	52 to 60	Peas, Hog	29 to 31
Flour, per sack	35 to 50	Maple	30 to 33
Barley	26 to 30	Boilers	34 to 36
Malting	30 to 34	Beans, Ticks	24 to 26

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

Beans, Pigeon	29 to 32	Wheat	17s. 0d.
Harrow	26 to 29	Barley	8 0
Oats, Feed	20 to 22	Oats	6 0
Fine	— to 23	Rye	7 6
Poland	20 to 23	Beans	10 6
Potato	20 to 23	Peas	9 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 18.

Wheat	61s. 2d.	Wheat	55s. 9d.
Barley	32 11	Barley	30 8
Oats	21 9	Oats	20 7
Rye	38 1	Rye	35 8
Beans	32 7	Beans	30 9
Peas	33 7	Peas	33 3

SEEDS.

There is very little passing in seeds, and prices of white cloverseed had a tendency upwards. In red there was no change. Rapeseed is dull. There was no canaryseed in first hands, nor is there likely to be any supply of consequence until the new shall have been secured.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt
English, sowing	50s. to 60s.	English, red	42s. to 63s.
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	—
Ditto, crushing	36 to 41	Flemish, pale	42 to 48
Medit. & Odessa	40 to 44	Ditto, fine	48 to 54
Hempseed, small	34 to 36	New Hamb., red	—
Large	36 to 38	Ditto, fine	50 to 64
Canary, new	75 to 80	Old Hamb., red	42 to 48
Extra	86 to 88	Ditto, fine	42 to 62
Caraway, old	—	French, red	42 to 51
New	42 to 46	Ditto, white	—
Ryegrass, English	20 to 25	Coriander	10 to 16
Scotch	12 to 21	Old	16 to 20
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per ton
Brown, new	9 to 11	English, new	27l. to 28l.
White	9 to 10 6	Linseed cakes	—
Trefoil	—	English	9l. 10s. to 10l. 0s.
Old	14 to 27	Foreign	5l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.
Tares, new	3 to 4	Rapeseed cakes	5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, August 21.

The make of fresh butter at present is so abundant, as nearly to supply all wants; Irish, therefore, is partially neglected, and prices may be regarded as quite nominal. Foreign has met a slow sale. The best Friesland has further declined in value to 76s. to 78s. per cwt. In bacon the appearances are healthier. The best signed sides sell with more facility, and all kinds move better. Prices firm, at 36s. to 42s. per cwt, as in quality. Nothing new in bale or tierce middles, hams, or lard.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 21.

There has been a firm market for hops, at steady quotations, but the business done is not extensive. The duty for the kingdom is estimated at £135,000 to £137,000; and with a continuance of the present weather will no doubt advance, as the advices from the plantations are favourable. Mid. Kent is still backward.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 21.

The attendance of buyers being by no means large, and the weather unfavourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and prices had a downward tendency. The supply of sheep was not so large, yet it proved fully adequate to meet the wants of the buyers. Prime old Downs sold steadily at full prices, but other kinds ruled inactive. Lambs came freely to hand, and there was an improvement in the inquiry for them. In calves only a moderate amount of business was doing. Prime small porkers sold freely; other kinds of pigs slowly.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	3 0 to 4 4	Pork	3 0 to 4 0
Lamb	3 0 to 4 4		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	488	9,420	349	279
Monday	2,954	32,870	134	289

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, August 21.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.
Middling do	2 8 to 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 8 to 3 10
Prime large	3 0 to 3 2	Prime ditto	4 0 to 4 2
Prime small	3 0 to 3 2	Veal	3 6 to 4 6
Large Pork	3 0 to 3 6	Small Pork	3 8 to 4 0
Lamb	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.		

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, August 21.

The supplies of potatoes continue to exhibit an improvement in quality, and command a steady demand at prices varying from 3s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt. Very few foreign potatoes have arrived since our last.

COTTON.

Cotton is ½d. higher this week all round, and in some kinds ½d., such as Egyptian, and perhaps the "middling to middling fair" qualities of American. The amount of transactions is large, and the market closed firm.

WOOL.

Some descriptions of foreign wool have been in fair request during the week, but on the whole the amount of business done has been somewhat limited. Prices remain without variation.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, August 19.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow	80s. to 88s.	New Clover Hay	95s. to 115s.
New ditto	60 to 84	Old ditto	—
Useful old ditto	90 to 95	Oat Straw	43 to 45
Fine Upland do	96 to 100	Wheat Straw	46 to 48

COAL EXCHANGE, August 21.

Stewart's, 19s. 9d.; Hetton's, 19s. 6d.; Lambton's, 19s. 3d. Hartlepool's, 19s. 3d. Ships arrived this week, 63.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, August 22.

TEA.—The market is firm, and prices are unaltered.
COFFEE.—There were not any public sales to-day. The market is not quite so firm as it was. Good ordinary Ceylon have been sold by private contract at 45s. to 46s. per cwt.
SUGAR.—The market has a heavy appearance, and prices are 6d. to 1s. lower. The trade only bought 400 hhds and tierces, including 160 hhds Barbadoes, which were sold by public auction; good to fine yellow fetched 63s. to 66s., low to middling 58s. to 62s. per cwt. The refined market is the same as last Friday. Standard lumps are offered at 75s., and brown grocery at 74s. per cwt.

Advertisements.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, the 24th of AUGUST,
A SPECIAL MEETING of the Directors and Friends of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL (City), to welcome the Rev. THOMAS HEATH, Missionary from the South Seas, on his return to this country; and to receive from him interesting and important communications, relative to the state and prospects of the Society's Missions in the Navigators Islands, Tahiti, the Hervey Group, and other islands in the South Pacific. Mr Heath will introduce to the Meeting a Christian Chief, also a Native Evangelist, from Samon, who have accompanied him to England. The Rev. A. F. LACROIX, the Rev. GEORGE COLLISON, the Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D., the Secretaries of the Society, and other Ministers, are engaged to take part in the Service, which will commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

ARTHUR TIDMAN,
JOS. JOHN FREEMAN, } Secretaries.
JOHN ARUNDEL,

Mission House, Blomfield street, 21 August, 1843.

EVANGELICAL VOLUNTARY CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

At a numerous and highly respectable MEETING of this SOCIETY, held at CRAVEN CHAPEL on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY SMITH, Bart, in the Chair, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this meeting desires to express its deliberate opinion, that the religious people of these kingdoms never will, and never ought, to consent to the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland; and therefore calls upon all the friends of Evangelical Truth and Religious Freedom to let the Government and Legislature know the nature and force of their apprehensions and determination."

Blomfield street, Finsbury.

REFUGEE SLAVES IN CANADA.

BRITISH AMERICAN INSTITUTE, founded
in the Township of DAWN, CANADA WEST, for the EDUCATION of REFUGEE SLAVES from the UNITED STATES.

An earnest appeal is now made to British Christians and philanthropists on behalf of the Refugee Slaves in Canada, whose destitute condition calls loudly for pecuniary aid to provide for them the means of a Christian education.

The sum of One Thousand Pounds is now urgently required to enable the Trustees of the above Institute to erect buildings and employ teachers. The Rev. Hiram Wilson is now in England, soliciting the aid of a benevolent public for this purpose. Several distinguished philanthropists have generously contributed to this object; and Mr Wilson has much pleasure in subjoining the following, from among many other testimonials, highly approving and commending its claims to public support.

FROM LORD MORPETH.

"June 9, 1843.

"I have felt my interest in the cause to which you have devoted yourself so much increased by my having subsequently been within the sphere of its agency, that I have thought it right to double my previous donation."

MORPETH."

FROM THOMAS CLARKSON, ESQ.

"I feel it to be my duty to inform those benevolent friends of the injured African race into whose hands this paper may be put, that the bearer, the Rev. Hiram Wilson of West Canada, has been led, by the providence of God, to become for many years the protector of such fugitive slaves as, having fled from their masters in the United States, have sought refuge in the Canadian territory. In this unprecedented labour of love, he has done, I believe, all that man could do. He has aided the poor sufferers in their attempts to escape, and he has had to encounter many and great difficulties and dangers on that account. He has frequently secreted them from their pursuers, frequently lodged and fed them at his own house, and found employment for them. All he wishes for now is to be able to complete his great object, by establishing an Institution to be called the 'British American Institute.' Two hundred acres of land have been already bought for this purpose, under the management of Trustees. It is proposed that some of the fugitives, particularly those who discover talent, should be received here, and maintain themselves by manual labour upon the land; but at the same time they are to be educated and instructed in the principles of the Gospel, but they are not to pay anything themselves for this instruction."

"Now, Mr Wilson and his friends feel themselves unable to complete their plans without aid. Some buildings are to be erected, and schoolmasters to be employed and paid. For these purposes they solicit the assistance of such of the friends of the injured African race as may think this object worthy of their support."

"Playford hall, Aug. 16, 1843."

James Cannings Fuller, Esq., of the Society of Friends, is authorised to solicit funds on its behalf.

Donations may be sent to the Patriot office, Bolt court, Fleet street; to the Anti-slavery office, 27, New Broad street; and to John Cropper, jun., Esq., Dingle bank, Liverpool. Communications may be made to Mr Wilson, at either of the above places.

An account of all sums received will be published in the Patriot and the Anti-slavery Reporter.

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